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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

NRA Reviews Vivid First Year

It Is Reduced, but Will Go On

Mussolini-Hitler Make History

Reich Warns Britain on Plan

U. S. Steel Strike Is Halted

Pilot Proves a New Dominion

AMERICA'S National Recovery Administration passes its first anniversary in a swirl of doubts. But there is no doubt that it has certain large accomplishments to its credit, that it has wrenched American industry so completely away from many old practices that industry can never go back to them, and that NRA will have some permanent form, perhaps as a bureau in the Department of Commerce. The doubts concern the extent of the good it has done and the authority NRA is to exercise in the future. Set up by the President on June 16, 1933, NRA was to provide employment, assure a living wage, free industry from harmful anti-trust laws, end price-cutting and unfair practices, give labor a new freedom, replace selfishness with a solid front. It has partly succeeded, partly failed—Its operations constitute the most exciting chapter in American industry.

* * *

¶ Recovery Administrator Gen. Hugh S. Johnson says government, business and labor working together have raised purchasing power and employment and stimulated production. He says only small minds would scuttle NRA for their own selfish ends. The Monitor symposium supplies many incisive estimates of NRA's work. Its history shows how it was led into such unexpected things as price-fixing and multiplication of codes. Under fierce attack it has been actively receding for weeks. The President is believed to have lost much of his enthusiasm. Thus NRA's probable absorption by a regular department, with many of its functions restored to the Federal Trade Commission. But it has produced lasting changes—And the innovations may require permanent guidance by the agency that brought them forth.

* * *

¶ Venice sees Chancellor Hitler fly home to Berlin after a two-day visit to Premier Mussolini that apparently brought far-reaching results. It is understood Austria's independence is to be preserved, Germany is to return to Geneva if assured of arms equality, and the two dictators propose to retain close relations in working out Europe's destinies with general, rather than limited, pacts. The Nazi struggle in Austria is expected to relax and the violent disorders to cease. Premier Mussolini declares European peoples must find political unity, economic collaboration and moral comprehension—Otherwise, their doom is sealed.

* * *

¶ The American Conference of Rabbis is told that Jewish persecution in Germany can be stopped only by the good will of the Jews of the world. Dr. Henry J. Carbury, professor of Biblical literature at Bryn Mawr, says that if Jews everywhere will join in they can create this good will and by means of it convey their ideals convincingly to Chancellor Hitler. Doing good for evil might prove far more effective than the widely heralded boycott of German goods—Who can doubt nowadays that even in the rough give and take of affairs love is a more effective weapon than hate?

* * *

¶ Germany makes a bellicose reply to Britain's threat to meet the Reich's moratorium on the Dawes and Young loans by economic reprisals. Berlin says that if London sets up its threatened clearing office to turn funds due Germany back to Britons whom Germany owes, retaliation will make the British action unprofitable. Berlin's statement is likewise a warning to France. The German communiqué says that during the first quarter of the year Germany had a passive trade balance of 60,000,000 marks with the British Empire—Germany believes it would have the best of it in such a fight.

* * *

¶ Wimbledon, Eng., sees the American women tennis players win the Wightman Cup for the fourth consecutive time. Pittsburgh, Penna., sees the steelmakers accept a conciliation proposal of the steel workers, with suspension of the threatened strike. Poland mourns assassination of Minister of the Interior Bronislaw Pieracki and names Leo Koslowski to his place. Paris' crippled soldiers prepare to lie down in Opera Square to protest a pension cut, but street sprinklers flood the place and the lying down is off. Congress rushes through great measures in order to adjourn—'Tis a vast world; let's not belittle it with our thinking.

* * *

¶ Buffalo sees Paul Hovgard, test pilot, make a gentle parachute landing with an arm and a leg broken. He had been injured 12,000 feet up when an engine he was testing by looping and rolling slipped and went to pieces. With his plane in a hopeless spin the injured pilot was still able to "bail out" and comfortably float down two miles to earth. What a marvelous exhibition of a recently acquired dominion!—What hazard is there, even of the air, that confidence and straight thinking will not reduce to the vanishing point?

Victor

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sarah H. Palfrey

Whose 3-Set Victory Over Margaret Scriven Clinched Cup

U. S. Girls Again Win Wightman Tennis Trophy

Helen Jacobs and Sarah Palfrey Capture Singles Matches at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 16 (AP)—A pair of singles victories by Helen H. Jacobs of Berkeley, Calif., and Sarah H. Palfrey of Brookline, Mass., today gave the United States the Wightman tennis cup for the fourth straight year and the eighth time since the international competition with England was inaugurated in 1923.

Miss Jacobs, United States champion and team captain, defeated Dorothy E. Round, first ranking English player, 6—4, 6—4, to give the United States a 3-to-1 lead.

Miss Jacobs achieved her second singles triumph of the series, which began yesterday on Wimbledon's famous center court, after two bitterly fought sets. Yesterday she pounded out a one-sided 6—1, 6—1 victory over Margaret C. Scriven.

Miss Scriven defeated Miss Palfrey in the first set of their match, 6—4. Far below yesterday's form, Miss Palfrey led 4—3 in games but hit a wild streak and for the remainder of the set the court was too small for her.

Miss Palfrey won the second set, 6—2, drawing up even with Miss Scriven. Miss Palfrey opened the set with a smart all-court game and made quick work of her opponent. The Brookline girl time after time cagily pulled Miss Scriven out of position and passed her with clean placements. The American's service was so severe that Miss Scriven made only four points in four of the eight games they played.

Miss Palfrey won the third set, 8—6, giving the United States four matches and the cup for the eighth time.

Hitler and Duce Agree on Plan To Aid Austria

Anschluss With Germany Apparently Barred as Result of Talks

Terrorism Ruled Out

Return of Reich to League Hinges on Recognition of Full Equality

By a Staff Correspondent
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
via Press Wireless

VENICE, Italy—Has Herr Hitler's visit to Signor Mussolini helped to secure the requisite minimum of understanding?

This morning, when at an early hour I watched Chancellor Hitler after a last visit to St. Mark's Square with Premier Mussolini leave by airplane the city which has been agog for two days, I had the conviction that a decisive step had been taken toward the consolidation of Central Europe.

Hitherto the great powers have been in antagonism, especially on the question of Austria. In its reduced state Germany is its natural guardian, but in fact, for vital reasons, Italy has been appointed tacitly its protector. Here was the most important direct issue between Germany and Italy patiently discussed by the two dictators as they talked after lunch on the grounds of the golf club at Lido.

It results from my inquiries in most authoritative quarters, that although no clear-cut plan has been framed, something like German-Italian coöperation in the financial and political restoration of Austria in conditions of peace and order and on the basis of Austrian independence in the sense that there will be no Anschluss has been assured.

Helps on Vexed Problem

Obviously Signor Mussolini is in position to influence the attitude of the Dollfuss Government in Austria, and therefore with German abstention from any propaganda or action which would provoke terrorist troubles a great move has probably been taken toward solution of the vexed problem. Certainly other nations, notably France and England, will have something to say, but there is every intention to keep them fully informed and therefore in effect the four-power pact is already in partial operation.

But with Austria is bound up the whole question of central Europe which must have some kind of federated understanding.

How this is to be worked out needs further thought. In the official communiqué it is intimated that the present meeting is only the beginning of negotiations through diplomatic channels and even of more personal contacts.

In various quarters I gather that these phrases are interpreted as the promise of Signor Mussolini to return the visit of Herr Hitler at some future date. That would be an event of the highest significance, for if Herr Hitler for the first time has left Germany on official business, Signor Mussolini has made it a rule to remain on Italian territory.

Germany, I was informed by an authoritative spokesman, will in the meantime be disposed to return to the League provided equality of rights in armaments is indubitably accorded.

Will Await Germany's Signal

This, however, is not altogether certain. Indeed, in German circles emphasis was rather laid on the indifference of Germany to such verbal arrangements which are already outpassed by facts. Italy, on the other hand, will take no initiative designed to force Germany's hand, but will

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They All Helped to Chart the Blue Eagle's Flight

Harris & Ewing — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Head, and His Staff

Front Row, Left to Right—Dr. W. W. Cumberland; W. W. Picard; S. A. Rosenblatt; General Johnson; Miss Frances Robinson, His Secretary; Edward F. McGrady; Malcolm Muir. Middle Row, Left to Right—Gen. C. C. Williams; John W. Power; Robert Strauss; Edgar B. Kapp; John Hancock. Back Row, Left to Right—Earl D. Howard; H. N. Slater; Robert Stevens; Capt. C. E. Parsons; Dudley Cates; Robert Lea.

NRA in Year Has Tested U. S. Economic System But Is Hanging in Balance of Public Opinion

Public Works Put Army of Men on Jobs in All Parts of Nation

Ickes Places Ban On Spoils System

By Mary Hornaday
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—The $3,300,000,000 public works cogwheel in President Roosevelt's recovery machinery has run a year today.

Set aside on the theory that public construction is one of the most valuable primers of business activity, this huge fund has long since been allocated to projects in every state in the Union. Today between $900,000,000 and $1,000,000,000 has been actually withdrawn from the Treasury to pay for labor and material, including $400,000,000 that went into the civil works program.

Some people think the public works program has been too slow getting under way to be called a great success. Officials of the Roosevelt Administration have run into the same unavoidable delays out in the states as did the Hoover Administration when Col. Arthur Woods began three years ago to slash red tape in order to let expenditures on public construction take effect.

Force Behind the Lines

The PWA record speaks for itself. A little more than 400,000 men are now employed directly on the sites of public works projects. It is estimated that behind the lines there are two men for each one of those employed directly. These are engaged in the production of materials

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

'A Permanent Readjustment'

June 16, 1933—The President releases the Blue Eagle:
"... The National Industrial Recovery Act ... represents a supreme effort to stabilize ... the many factors which make for the prosperity of the nation. ... Its goal is the assurance of a reasonable profit to industry and living wages for labor, with elimination of the piratical methods and practices which have harassed honest business ... contributed to the ills of labor."

Jan. 3, 1934—He addresses the opening session of the Seventy-third Congress:
"Now that we are definitely in the process of recovery, lines have been rightly drawn between those to whom this recovery means a return to old methods ... and those to whom recovery means a reform of many old methods ... a permanent readjustment of many of our ways of thinking. ..."

March 5, 1934—He addresses the NRA Code Authorities:
"We have arrived at the time for taking stock, for correcting manifest errors. ... We should feel encouraged and heartened that we are on the right track. ..."

May 15, 1934—He addresses Congress, asks for more money:
"It is evident ... that powerful forces for recovery exist. ... If we maintain the course I have outlined, we can confidently look forward to cumulative beneficial forces. ..."

Some of Bitterest Foes Admit Only Modifications Are Imminent

Anniversary Finds Changes Under Way

By Joseph C. Harsch
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—The NRA—born one short year ago to the accompaniment of the nation's hosannas—was today hanging in the balance of public and Administration opinion. Instead of practically universal nonpartisan support, a degree of disillusionment, doubt and open opposition makes the recovery organization's future, at least in present form and under present leadership, highly uncertain.

Month by month every circumstance surrounding the NRA has gradually changed. Business which a year ago sought government cooperation is today in many branches confident enough to seek emancipation. A vigorous political campaign opposed to the Democratic Administration and all its works is using the NRA as a principal target. Popular opinion itself, which once embraced the Blue Eagle with all the fervor of a crusade, has lost interest.

Under this pressure the dawn of the recovery agency's first anniversary reveals it retreating on many fronts. The original attempt to blanket the country has been abandoned long ago. Now it is relinquishing its grasp over service trades and small industries, and trying to abandon price fixing. In prospect are a contraction of its organization and functions and a return to the Federal Trade Commission of some of the responsibility for the ordering of American industry.

NRA Remains Confident

And yet the NRA itself remains confident in the face of insistent opposition, believing its friends to be far more numerous than its enemies, though less often heard. It draws in its advance posts only to strengthen its main defenses and goes on in businesslike fashion with the process of consolidation. In its own opinion, its contraction and retreat are a return to fundamentals beyond which it admits it was unwisely drawn.

In a defiant answer to its critics, it proudly marshals an impressive array of statistics, both to justify its

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Leaders in Many Fields Find Much Good in NRA, Much Needing Correction

Men and women prominent in industrial, educational and political fields were asked by The Christian Science Monitor to comment briefly on the successes and shortcomings of the National Recovery Act's first year of operation. Replies follow:

Henry I. Harriman
President, United States Chamber of Commerce

The National Industrial Recovery Act has resulted in the re-employment of several million men and women formerly out of work. It has banned child labor and other bad labor practices in many industries. It has established in many industries minimum rates of pay and maximum hours of work. It has permitted business to organize by trade or industry and to establish and enforce fair business practices. It has prevented waste of natural resources. Above all, it has engendered mutual confidence and respect among men engaged in the same industry as they have worked together. They have realized that their aims and objectives were mutual.

On the other hand, I think it has been a mistake on the part of NRA to include in the scope of its regulation the service industries and other businesses and industries which are purely local and not intrastate in their nature. The United States is too large a country to be minutely regulated from Washington. I further feel that it has been unwise to attempt price-fixing on a large scale. Minimum price-fixing may be necessary in certain basic industries and under emergent conditions; beyond that it should not go. I am pleased to note that the NRA administration is changing its former policies on many of these matters.

Thomas F. McMahon
President, United States Chamber of America

The NRA was a life saver to the textile industry. We are not entirely satisfied with the codes adopted in the various divisions of the industry, but we recognize and appreciate the advancement and the forward step we have made under the NRA. We are constantly petitioning the Administration and the code authorities for amendments in code policy. We are asking for representation on the code authorities as a means of curbing the "chiselers" who are taking advantage of every loophole under the codes to reduce wages and increase the machine load.

The United Textile Workers of America is now actively engaged in a campaign for shorter hours, being firm in the conviction that no branch of textiles can operate 80 machine-hours and provide permanency of employment. Many of the employers are violating Section 7A, but with all of the obstacles our organization has made tremendous gains. We feel confident that through the economic power of our union we will

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Is Russia Prey of Perverted Idealism?

Author Finds Much to Commend in Russians—Have Broad Culture, and Are Loyal Friends—Fanatical Sense of Righteousness Is Blamed for Utter Ruthlessness of Soviet Activities

'Russia—Without Benefit of Censor'

Seventeenth of 18 Articles

By William Henry Chamberlin

After ten years as staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR in Russia, Mr. Chamberlin has left Moscow to become the Monitor's chief correspondent in the Far East

I have a cordial antipathy to the "Me and Russia" type of book. For an outsider to come to a country which has lived through what is perhaps the biggest churning-up process in history and then to set down his reactions under some such title as "I Saw Russia" has always seemed to me to reveal a lack of sense of proportion that borders on impertinence.

At the same time, no one with sensitiveness and imagination could have lived for more than a decade in the Soviet Union without feeling some reaction, more probably several reactions, to the dramatic events which have played themselves out on this huge station. If the "Me and Russia" type of reporter seems out of place, I am also unable to share the viewpoint of a certain type of observer who looks on human beings, if they happen to be Russians, as on anæsthetized guinea-pigs or pawns on a chessboard and sees in the "liquidation" or wiping out of great numbers of them nothing but a perhaps unpleasant phase of an "interesting experiment."

Now that new work is taking me away from Russia, in all probability, for a number of years, I think it may not be without interest and value to set down my personal feelings about the events and developments of which, for many years, I have endeavored to be a fair and objective reporter.

First of all, I must say that there are certain aspects of Russia which have nothing to do either with Tsarism or with Bolshevism, which have for me the greatest charm and attraction. Few people are more gifted in many fields of art and culture.

Russian literature is little over a century old; yet there are not many authors of any nationality who can be compared with Turgenieff in rich, mellow, all-embracing human sympathy, with Tolstoy in epic breadth of scope, with Dostoevsky in fierce dramatic intensity, with Gogol in sharp and salty humor.

Equally striking have been the achievements of Russian music, and of many branches of Russian science. If one sometimes is tempted to think that the methods of Russia's rulers, past and present, place it among the backward Asiatic countries, one always returns to the thought that its thinkers, artists and natural scientists have won it a high place in European culture.

The pre-war Russian educated class, I am convinced, is in many ways the most appealing in the world, perhaps, because it was younger, fresher, warmer in its appreciation of the cultural heritage which other countries take for granted.

Among the masses of the Soviet Union, among the peasants and workers and people of all occupations whom I have met in my trips throughout the country there are also qualities of hospitality, frankness, natural wit, friendliness to a foreign visitor that leave a favorable impression. Indeed, it sometimes happens that the simplest Russians are more entertaining

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

Nation Will Aid NRA to Go Forward, General Johnson Tells the Monitor

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA Administrator, says in a statement to The Christian Science Monitor:

The NRA stands on the record for its defense against small minds who are trying to scuttle recovery progress for their own selfish ends.

The single fact that 3,000,000 persons have been reëmployed under the Blue Eagle is sufficient answer to the calamity howlers.

The nation has proved itself capable of a united effort and will never go back to the chaotic conditions which made a jungle of American industry before the new order was established.

The NRA will go forward with the loyal support of the great majority of the country.

Congress Near Last Hours Of Vital Session

Adjournment to Come Tonight Unless Plans of Leaders Fail

New Deal on Holiday

Summer Will See Let-Up in Many Activities of Federal Government

The Washington Day with The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 16—With Congress moving rapidly toward almost certain adjournment late tonight and President Roosevelt completing plans for the most inaccessible absence from Washington of any Chief Executive in memory, the nation was faced with what many have been clamoring for: a let-up in the tense governmental activity which has been continuous since March 4, 1933.

The Seventy-third Congress is approaching completion of tasks—performed both in the concluding regular session and in last year's special session—which set it up indisputedly as the most crowded and productive peace-time legislative assemblage in American history. Even today, the last chaotic day, saw passage of acts which would normally take many weeks to conclude.

But just around the corner was a respite from this Washington hurly-burly. The country is about to be given its head. Not only will Congress be away, with the resultant and somewhat inconsistent cheer from the country.

President Roosevelt is shortly to be at sea for about a month, most of the time remote even from newspaper correspondents. Vice-President Garner will be enjoying life in Uvalde, Texas. But the reins of government will not fall to his hands, even when the President sets foot on foreign soil. That issue was settled by President Wilson when he retained authority while in Europe.

Moreover, the emergency departments are expected to tone down their activity materially. NRA is scheduled for a considerable let-up and perhaps wholesale reorganization. The brain trusters throughout all the departments have been told, it is said, that this is a good time for vacations! The White House will be in the hands of builders and carpenters for a four months' job of wholesale alteration in the Executive offices.

The states are invited to get along with the minimum of government! Business is requested to make the most of the lull in interferences it has asked; finance and banking are urged to seek their own levels of monetary circulation; agriculture, apart from already planned relief in the drought areas, is permitted to tend to its own hoeing.

The New Deal is on holiday!

* * *

Down the Home Stretch: The morning found Congress sleepy from a late night session, but ready and eager to get it over with today and get back home. Republicans as well as Democrats joined in the effort to clean up the legislative slate in record order.

Vice-President Garner, who makes a hard rule always to be in bed by 9 p. m., was in his chair at nine sharp and rapped the Senate to order with a cheerful smile on his face. In his pocket was still the railroad reservation to Texas which has proved the best barometer of the adjournment date.

Fewer than a dozen Senators were in the chamber when the gavel fell, but they rapidly came in and a quorum had arrived by the first roll call. Followed a short strategy conference between House Majority Leader Byrns and Senate Majority Leader Robinson. Then the Senate buckled down to business. The House did not meet until 10—one hour after the Senate.

First item on the Senate calendar was the housing bill. While a few Senators listened to the droning explanations, the great majority chattered away with the usual farewell amenities of a last day of a session. Most were attired sprucily in whites or light summer creams. The ceremonial frock coats of a generation ago being entirely absent.

While the Senate thus squared away with a rather unnecessary and protracted debate, the House with usual efficiency met at 10 a. m. and by 10:45 had passed the Administration labor resolution which has been substituted for the Wagner labor disputes bill. The same measure was scheduled to come next on the Senate program after the housing bill.

At rapid intervals, both houses passed bill after bill, called for conference, with the other house, met in conference and then each house would complete legislative action.

Important milestones were:

The labor disputes bill, in compromise form, enabling the President to set up labor mediation machinery almost at will.

The Administration Housing Bill, to loosen up credit, open a national campaign of building and renovation, and to stimulate heavy industry.

Loans to the industry bill, throwing open doors of both Federal Reserve Board and RFC, to spur the heavy capital-goods industries toward recovery.

Act to make permanent appropriations subject to annual approval and review.

Deficiency appropriations bill $1,-

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Things Present

Are there as many opportunities for the members of graduating classes this June as there were in the "golden age" of 1929? The first editorial on the back page reveals some interesting information on this subject.

If you are contemplating insuring real estate of one kind or another, you may find it advantageous to read today's installment in the "You and the Law" series on the Progress in Education Page.

Art, in the effort to beautify things we use, comes in touch with everybody, and without moving from one's chair one may practice the observation of it, as you will note on the Interior Decorations and Antiques Page.

News of the week, summarized every Saturday, on the World News Map, appears on the inside back page.

Things to Come

Monday brings the Children's Page, and the last of Mr. Chamberlin's articles in the series on Russia.

R. F. C. Head Lauds President; Boston Again Fights Smoke; Broken Bottles Boost Milk

Dudley Street Police Show Ability as Sleuths; Solve 91 P. C. of Crimes, Hultman Says; Mrs. Poole Preaches Humility

"The President is doing everything humanly possible for one man to do. He is determined we shall not slip back where we were 18 months ago. He is convinced that we can have complete recovery and has set himself to bring it about."

Thus did Jesse H. Jones, Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, sum up President Roosevelt's aims today speaking at a reunion meeting of the Harvard Business School alumni in Cambridge.

Such a presidential objective, Mr. Jones continued, "will not be possible without your coöperation and that of the other leaders throughout the nation. It is not necessary that we agree with everything that is being done, but it is necessary that we 'follow the leader' in the broader sense . . . that politics and partisanship be forgotten in the greater interest."

Summing up the work of the R. F. C., Mr. Jones said probably the most important service has been the strengthening of banks through purchase of preferred stock and capital notes.

Speaking of the extent of the 1929 debacle, he said the problem cannot be solved in the White House alone or by Congress. "It will require individual responsibility, neighbor to neighbor," he said. "In this period we are perhaps as never before, in fact, our brother's keeper."

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City Affairs

Smoky Skyline

Boston for many years had a relatively clear skyline. The smoke hazard had been eliminated by careful supervision. Airplanes in the worst weather did not find Boston skies the final threat to keep them from successfully leaving and entering the airport.

Came economy drives. Smoke did not seem so important. So the smoke inspection service was stopped. Today Boston is covered with a smoke pall in many places. Clothes have been ruined. Houses are filled with cinders. With the coming of summer weather and open windows this has been aggravated.

Yesterday the Legislature felt plenty of pressure to establish the same inspection division as residents came to a hearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee. The universality of the smoke nuisance was apparent, for millionaires from Beacon Street joined with laborers from South Boston in a plea for relief.

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Milk

Bottle Justice

Mrs. Jones, who breaks milk bottles averaging one a week, is making the milk delivered to her careful neighbor cost more because no track is kept of who breaks bottles. If this item were controlled, careless Mrs. Jones would pay for each bottle and her neighbor would get, deservedly, cheaper milk.

This small item is typical of the control need in the milk industry, stated Mr. Charles Norris of the Massachusetts Farm Bureau today, in a plea for supporting the proposed Massachusetts Milk Control Board.

But broken bottles are far from the crux of the situation. The new board, says Mr. Norris, would do the following things:

Act as a clearing house for consumer complaints.

Keep farm prices in line with city prices.

Maintain a proper balance between producer and consumer costs.

Fix prices to the farmer.

Fix prices to the consumer in emergencies.

Today the bill is considered a political football. There has been so much milk talk that consumers consider the proposed board another cry of "Wolf! Wolf!" says Mr. Norris. But, he continues, the proposed board, even though experimental, seems worth while when it is considered 30,000 farmers are affected.

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Police

Crime Solution

While many crimes may seem to go unsolved, figures issued today by the Boston Police Department would show an increasing efficiency in the solution of criminal cases. During May, the Boston police solved 57 per cent of the total number of crimes committed. April showed a 51 per cent solution. This is a striking gain over March, which showed solution of only 27 per cent of the cases handled.

Special honors go to the Dudley Street station. Its men solved 91.08 per cent of the crimes committed in their district during May. Stations with small percentages were given a sharp reprimand by Commissioner Eugene C. Hultman. They spoiled the averages, he said. The figures will be sent to the Department of Justice in Washington for its files.

Post-Card Protest

Boston police broke up the Karlsruhe meeting resulting in a riot and 21 arrests. Protest against the police rang loud and long.

But the protesters showed weakness in procedure when they bombarded none other than William M. Prendible, clerk of the superior court, with 500 post cards of protest.

Mr. Prendible has absolutely nothing to do with the disposition of the cases. He showed them to Judge Louis S. Cox. He had nothing to say. Little attention was paid to a mass protest in the form of identical post cards, each carrying a picture of a woman being forcibly led along by two men.

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Peace

Strength of Humility

Humility was seen as the quality in which lies the strength of a world anti-war movement by Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole, president of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, speaking last night at a dinner given under the auspices of the Chinese Service and Trade Bureau.

Candidates for Both Parties

Democratic	Republican
David I. Walsh of Clinton for United States Senator.	Robert M. Washburn for United States Senator.
Gen. Charles H. Cole of Boston for Governor.	Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon of Boston for Governor.
Mr. Joseph L. Hurley of Fall River for Lieutenant-Governor.	Mr. John W. Haigis of Greenfield for Lieutenant-Governor.
Dr. Joseph Santosuosso of Boston for Secretary.	Mr. Frederic W. Cook of Somerville for Secretary.
Mr. Charles F. Hurley of Cambridge for Treasurer.	Mr. Oscar U. Dionne of New Bedford for Treasurer.
Mr. Thomas H. Buckley of Abington for Auditor.	Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon of Boston for Auditor.
Mr. Paul Dever of Cambridge for Attorney-General.	Mr. Joseph E. Warner of Taunton for Attorney-General.

Congress Near Closing Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

715,000,000—second largest appropriation in American peace-time history.

These stages had to be passed in both houses and agreement between the two secured, but the milestones were being flashed past at record speed all day. A number of smaller bills, which attracted little public attention, was also being waded through.

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On to Cartagena: President Roosevelt will make a friendly gesture to all South America on his way to Hawaii, when he lands at the adventure-fraught old port of Cartagena to call on President Enrique Olaya Herrara of Colombia.

It will be the first time that an American President in office has visited a South American nation. The call will include a ceremonial luncheon when the President will be accepting the hospitality of all Hispano-America. The visit was deliberately designed to improve the good-neighbor relations which Mr. Roosevelt has already established, and Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State strengthened.

A stop at Panama, already scheduled, was not quite enough, so a visit was arranged to a definitely South American continental state, which has never been declared—as has Panama—to be under th American wing. Moreover, a new commercial treaty with Colombia—likely to be the first of the reciprocity series—has recently been concluded, and may be ratified by the Senate for the occasion of his visit.

Colombia is well designed geographically to be the gateway between North and South America, and is a proud independent state standing well in counsels of its fellows. American oil interests are considerable there.

President Harmodio Arias of Panama will entertain Mr. Roosevelt at luncheon as he passes through the canal. The two had warm contacts in Washington last year.

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Peripatetic Presidency: As the prospective adjournment of Congress approaches, President Roosevelt is able to contemplate and announce plans for his summer Odyssey more specifically. He now intends to leave Washington in time to take his degree at Yale University on June 20; then to the New London boat races to see Franklin Jr. row for the Harvard Frosh; thereafter a return to Washington is planned to clean last-minute details, following which the President will embark on the shining new 10,000-ton cruiser Houston for his trip to the West Indies, Hawaii, and back to Seattle or Portland, Ore.

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Isolation: When he is at sea, President Roosevelt will be more isolated from newspaper coverage—and hence from public knowledge of his movements—than any American President in the present generation, if not for a much longer period. Earlier presidential vacations have been covered at a close distance by a large press corps.

But on the cruise to Hawaii, only three newspaper men, representing the three press associations, will be allowed along, and they will be tossing on a destroyer some three miles away from the President's ship. With him will only be Mr. Richard Jervis, chief of the White House secret service staff, an aide or two, and his two younger sons, Franklin Jr. and John. No presidential secretaries are expected to make the trip.

All that the public will know of the presidential doings for approximately 20 days will be what the President himself cares to send over the Houston's radio to the trailing destroyer. This is an unprecedented condition under modern publicity pressure. At the land stops, the press can pick the President up again, but these will be few and brief. While he is at sea he will be more isolated than any of his predecessors have been for many long years.

♪ ♪ ♪

Presidential Prisoners: More than one recent President has tried to escape from the goldfish bowl, but none have succeeded. The touching incident when President Coolidge stole away to a darkened porch at the Soldiers' Home on the hilly outskirts of the District of Columbia for an evening of solitude, only to be disturbed when a secret service man sprang suddenly from a nearby bush, is recalled in the capital today. But on all of his vacations, President Coolidge, as well as Presidents Hoover and Harding, were under fairly close observation. So was President Wilson, and so were his immediate predecessors.

It is necessary to go back beyond the era of the press associations, and beyond the turn of the century, to find a time when a President in office got so successfully away from the news-sleuths as President Roosevelt seems likely to do.

The President's overland return will be on a special train accompanied by many correspondents, he will make several speeches, and inspect important projects in the Columbia River Valley, at Fort Peck, Mont., and in other strategic spots. His program may be extended, but in present plans he is expected to be away from Washington for between five and six weeks. The remainder of the summer he will alternate between Washington, Hyde Park, and the New England coast.

Curley's Threat To Run Portends Pre-Primary Test

Will Challenge Ability of Convention to Pick Right Candidates

The whole pre-primary convention system, which has just had its first tests in Worcester, was depicted today as being at the mercy of Mr. James M. Curley, former mayor of Boston, and Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of Massachusetts.

If thes two men, who have announced their intentions of entering the September primaries in a direct appeal to the people in disregard of the convention, are successful, the pre-primary convention will be generally discredited, according to Dr. Arthur N. Holcomb, professor of Government at Harvard University.

The real test of the success of the convention system lies, Dr. Holcomb said, in the ability of the party to indorse men acceptable to the people. The nomination of either Mr. Curley or Mr. Fuller over party indorsements, would indicate that the pre-primary convention, through its delegates, had failed to pick a man acceptable to the electorate.

Consequently the primary battle will be more than a contest between personalities; it will be the test of two systems.

Dr. Holcomb expressed the view that the obvious domination by Governor Ely and Senator Walsh at the Democratic convention was as it should be, for these men are party leaders, and the objective of the convention is to obtain men responsible to and representative of party leadership.

When the final position on the ticket was filled yesterday at Worcester, it was obvious that the Ely-Walsh slate, had been nominated with one exception, that of Dr. Joseph Santosuosso as Secretary of State. There is no indication that this selection represents any important rebellion against party leadership since there was little pressure exerted in behalf of Dr. Santosuosso's opponent, Mrs. Mary Pasquale Murray of Milford.

Congress Blazes New Path With Notable Achievement Overturning the Old Order

By **Richard L. Strout**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 16—What queer, old-fashioned days those were when the Seventy-third session of Congress assembled last January!

Only by looking back at those seemingly far-off times can one get the full picture of all that has happened to American laws and customs since Congress met at the beginning of the year.

The swift swirl of legislative current has gone so steadily and on the whole so smoothly that much of the nation hardly realizes the distance it has traveled as the panorama of altered laws and statutes sweeps past it on the banks.

In brief digest here are the important legislative milestones of the session, divided roughly into five groups:

The Record That Stands

1. **Money and Credit.**
   - Gold Reserve Act.
   - Silver Purchase Act.
   - Stock Exchange Act.
   - Revision of the Securities Act.
2. **Industrial Recovery.**
   - National Housing Act.
   - Loans to Industries Act.
   - Corporate and Municipal Bankruptcy Acts.
3. **Agriculture.**
   - Extension of the AAA.
   - Cotton Control Act.
   - Sugar Control Act.
   - Reciprocal Tariff Act.
4. **International.**
   - Cuba-Platt Amendment Abrogated.
   - Philippine Independence Act.
   - Johnson War Debts Act.
   - Adhesion to International Labor Office.
   - Vinson Naval Construction Act.
   - Equal Nationality for Women Act.
   - Rejection of St. Lawrence Treaty.
   - Embargo on Chaco Arms.
5. **Social—Labor and Control.**
   - Anti-Crime Laws.
   - Relief and Public Works Bills.
   - Higher Income and Inheritance Taxes.
   - Labor disputes ("Wagner") Resolution.
   - Air Mail Act.
   - Communications.

Summarizing the financial situation in the same snapshot fashion, Congress has passed nine regular appropriation bills carrying $2,252,000,000; deficiency, miscellaneous and drought relief bills swell the total appropriated for the next fiscal year to more than $6,800,000,000; but actual expenditures for the present year are still more than $3,000,000,000 less than budget estimates submitted by the President, and Mr. Roosevelt's pledge still holds good for a completely balanced budget by 1936 or, at latest, 1937.

Johnson Slams Debt Door

Yes, those were queer, old-fashioned days, before all the foregoing legislation of the last session of Congress was put into effect!

Before this session of Congress there was still an off-chance that the war debts would be paid by allied countries; now the Johnson act, closing the capital markets of the United States to defaulting countries, seems to have more or less settled the issue, not as Senator Hiram Johnson expected it, but by bringing about a general default.

Before this session crop control was a new thing, and voluntary at best; now the Secretary of Agriculture has it in his power to allocate the amount of cotton which the poorest Negro tenant in the smallest southern cabin may plant!

The age-old question of the tariff has been given a new twist by the Congress just passed: by a transfer of power of unprecedented scope the President may now enter into reciprocal tariff reduction agreements with foreign nations, and bore "windows" in the high American tariff wall.

Before this session of Congress the stock exchange could engage in pools, stock write-ups and other forms of manipulation almost without check. How old-fashioned that seems! Congress has intervened, as it did in the securities market, and Federal regulation has now settled down over Wall Street.

Navy Building Program

The latest session of Congress has authorized a tremendous naval building program and launched the United States into the full current of a world naval race; while, in another direction, it has put the United States into the International Labor Organization, which is only next door to the herebefore much-dreaded League of Nations, and is actually associated with that League!

The days before Jan. 3, 1934, when the second session of the Seventy-third Congress assembled, are gone for good, and their ways will never return. House and Senate for the past 5½ months have been doing the will of the President pretty effectively, with an occasional kick over the traces.

Congress rejected the St. Lawrence treaty with Canada, and it overrode the President's veto on the independent offices appropriation bill to restore veterans' pensions and federal wage cuts to the tune of $228,000,000 in excess of budget estimates; and finally it rewrote a good deal of Administration legislation in committee; but on the whole it felt the domination of the White House. Perhaps not again in the Roosevelt Administration will the President have such full coöperation of Congress as in the past year.

Taking up the five-man divisions of congressional activity in more detail, here is an outline of some of the major accomplishments of the past five months:

Money and Credit

Perhaps 1934 will be remembered as the year in which the United States adopted a "modified gold bullion standard" (under the Gold Reserve Act) long after all other events are forgotten. The President has authority now to "manage" the dollar within 50 or 60 per cent of its old value. In accordance with this power the dollar has now been devalued 40 per cent.

On top of this the Silver Purchase Act came at the close of the session, which makes discretionary, but not mandatory, purchase of silver until the monetary value of the government's silver stock equals 25 per cent of the combined value of gold and silver stocks.

Coupled with these allied acts go another set of twin laws, only second to them in ultimate importance. Wall Street has at last been put under federal regulation, in the Stock Exchange Act; while the more drastic provisions of last year's Securities Act, written in a retributive mood, have been relaxed and made more workable.

Taken together, these four laws alone would make any session of Congress memorable. Their vast extent can hardly be exaggerated. They surpass in importance almost any single thing that was done in the eight long months of wrangling in the final Congress under the unfortunate Mr. Hoover. If proof were ever needed to show the efficacy of congressional coöperation with the Executive in pushing legislation, this supplies it.

Recovery of business and industry has been progressing in the past few months according to most statistical surveys, but the first rapid spurt has ended, and particularly in the so-called "durable goods industries" progress has not kept pace with the manufacturers of articles like clothing, foods, etc., that are quickly consumed.

The drive of the past session to speed up industry found its most outstanding expression in the huge housing bill, passed in the last few days of Congress, which supplies hundreds of millions of dollars to accelerate house repair, home ownership, and the utilization of idle funds in productive building by extending federal insurance in ingenious ways.

Another major move to facilitate business recovery has been the new bankruptcy laws, permitting insolvent municipalities on one hand, and corporations, on the other, an easier method of compounding their debts with creditors without the expensive and prolonged process of old-fashioned bankruptcy.

Agriculture

Farm prices have not reached that "parity" with industrial prices pledged by President Roosevelt. The reason has been, of course, that as fast as farm prices advanced, the cost of goods bought by the farmer advanced, too, forced up by the NRA codes and inflation. Statistically, this is expressed by the fact that even after farm prices have advanced 40 per cent in the past 12 months, the ratio still stands at 61 per cent of parity—with an additional advance of 29 per cent for farm prices needed if "parity" is to be secured.

The last days of Congress, accordingly, saw two tendencies. The NRA codes tended to be consolidated, relaxed or dropped; control of farm products, on the other hand, was increased, and in cases like the Cotton Control Act passed over from the voluntary to the compulsory sphere.

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Coast to Coast By Rail Is Cut By Eight Hours

New $3,500,000 Cutoff at Dotsero, Colorado, Is Put Into Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 16—Dedication of the new 35-mile Dotsero cutoff today enabled a parade of trains led by the Burlington Zephyr to roar over the $3,500,000 short cut which slices eight hours from the Chicago-San Francisco rail run, via the Moffat Tunnel.

With the installation of streamline equipment, it is another significant step in the railroad battle against the airways for speed in serving the nation. Too, its engineering feats include nine crossings of the Colorado River and four tunnels, the longest measuring 1084 feet.

To the world at large, completion of the Dotsero cutoff means reducing by some eight hours the coast-to-coast railroad running time, and it means that with their new streamlined equipment the railroads have taken another step in their battle with the airways.

Some hint of the impending race for speed was given by the presence at the elaborate ceremonies Saturday afternoon of the new streamlined Burlington Zephyr, which quietly glided over the new rails near Bond, Colo. It presented a striking contrast to the huge, puffing Rio Grande steam train which followed it.

Governors Take Part

High in the Rocky Mountains, at Bond, 100 miles west of here, elaborate ceremonies were held, with the Governors of Colorado and Utah and many high state and railroad officials attending. Outstanding leaders in raildom contributed to what were called the most impressive and magnificent railroad ceremonies seen in the West since the driving of the golden spike joining the Union and Southern Pacific lines half a century ago. To the world of transportation and freight the Dotsero cutoff became a new and vital factor.

To Colorado, the opening of the cutoff means bringing the western part of the State approximately 175 miles nearer the rich Denver market. To the Burlington, the Denver Rio Grande and Western and the Denver and Salt Lake Railroads it means an amalgamation that creates a new line running from Chicago to the west coast over a new route in competition with the Union Pacific to the north and the Santa Fe to the south. But to Denver completion of the cutoff means realization of dreams the city has entertained and fostered for more than 70 years. It means that Denver is at last on a direct coast-to-coast rail line, and this has been the end for which Denver citizens have fought, mortgaged their homes, waited.

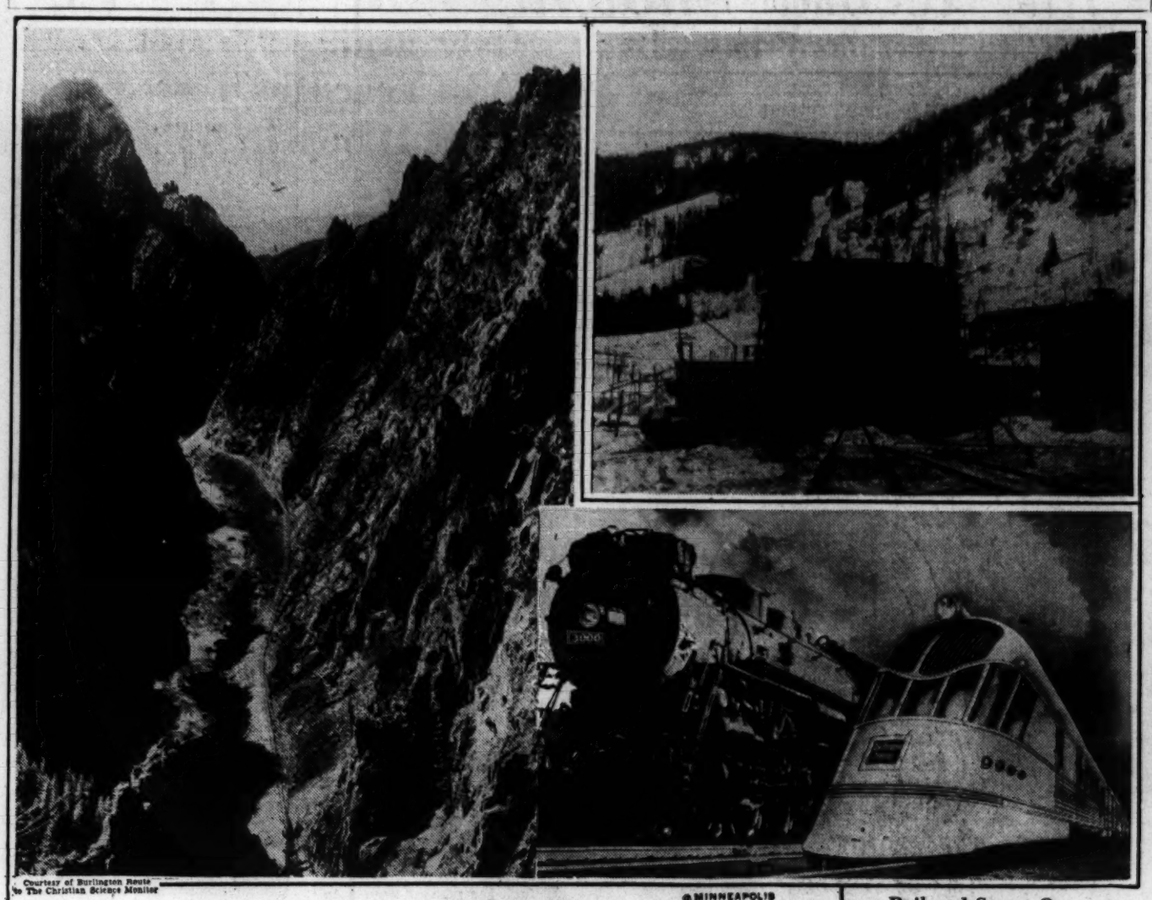
Has Romantic History

Turning back the pages of time for a moment one discovers a romantic and glamorous story of unceasing struggle which began when Colorado's first territorial governor, William Gilpin, gave the people the ideal of a transcontinental railroad running through a tunnel deep under the continental divide. Trying to avoid the tunnel, Gen. William J. Palmer built a railroad south from Denver through Colorado Springs and Pueblo and to Canon City, but when the line was at last extended into Salt Lake it was found that the grades and distances would not permit its competing with the north and south routes which ran through mountain passes.

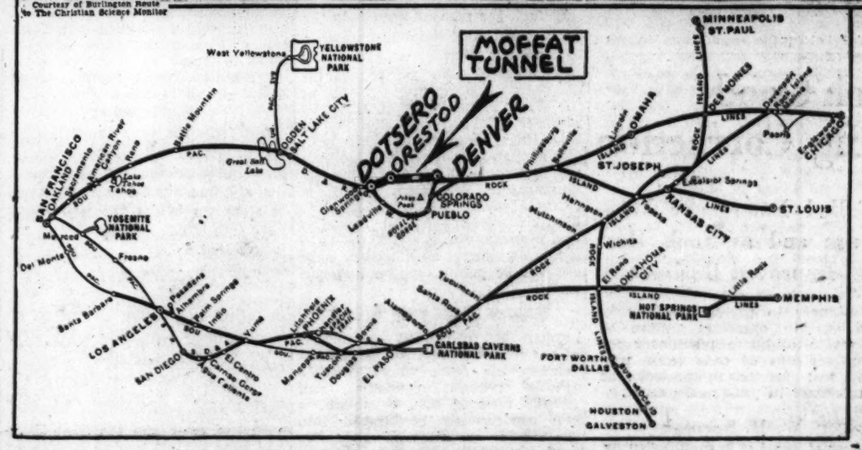
David Moffat, a Denver banker, took the next step in organizing the Denver and Salt Lake line which bravely set out directly west from Denver and headed right over the top of the mountains, only to run out of funds on top of one of the highest peaks, and to find that the heavy snows of winter, the steep grades, and the cost of construction made the idea impractical. But Moffat too wanted to dig a tunnel under James Peak. This, he felt, would allow his trains to go on a comparatively easy grade under the mountains and into Salt Lake City.

He never built his tunnel, but his dream in time became the dream of all Denver and in 1934 they voted to create the Moffat Tunnel improvement district, which meant a bond issue outstanding against Denver homes, and the great $12,000,000 digging job got under way to be finished five years later. But, it seemed that all the thought had been directed toward building the tunnel and the comparatively minor job of building a 35-mile link between the west portal of the tunnel and the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Western had been somewhat overlooked.

These Bring Coasts Closer



Courtesy of Burlington Route to The Christian Science Monitor



Rail and Steam Overcome Mountains

Top Left: Gore Canyon in Central Colorado. Upper Right: East Portal of the Moffat Tunnel. Lower Right: Burlington Aristocrat and Burlington Zephyr, Masters in Their Class. Bottom: Map of the Tunnel District.

It becomes positively ridiculous when there is an effort to explain a jolly overture by Glinka as "Russian trade capitalism expanding" or a melancholy song by Tschaikovsky as "the Russian landed aristocracy in decay."

More serious than these efforts at artistic misinterpretation is the tendency to look at individuals merely as members of this or that class. This impersonal approach is an easy road to pitiless hardness.

Finally, the underlying conception of "the dictatorship of the proletariat" seems to me an absurd bit of inverted snobbishness. Most reasonable people would agree that labor with hand or brain is a title to respect. But the fact that a man has worked in a factory, instead of on a farm or in an office should not single him out either for special favor or for special discrimination. The Soviet Union, by systematically discriminating against "nonproletarians," i. e., nonfactory workers in educational opportunity and in assigning posts of responsibility is handicapping itself just as much as would a state whch deliberately employed any other kind of class discrimination.

If I might venture to offer one wish for the future of a country for whose people of all classes I feel nothing but friendship, while I disagree so strongly with many of its present-day theories of government, it is that just a little leaven of doubt and skepticism might somehow filter in to the pure dough of Communist dogma. If the Communists could only have believed that there was one per cent of a chance that they might be wrong, that their Marxian doctrine was not infallible truth, but a working hypothesis, to be verified by trial and error, they would perhaps not have been self-righteous enough to perpetrate some of the worst horrors of recent years.

Chamberlin Finds Much to Commend In Russian People

(Continued from Page 1)

conversational partners than are more sophisticated and educated people in other countries.

All Kinds to Make a World

Certain aspects of Soviet life which are distasteful to some foreigners are rather attractive to me. I enjoy the absence of a showy and gaudy night life and the sartorial freedom which is perhaps the only kind of liberty that does indubitably exist in the Soviet Union.

For some of the achievements of the Soviet régime I have the sincerest respect. One cannot visit a workers' rest home or a workers' club, provided with library, reading-room, games, reading circles, etc., and located in former slum districts, without realizing that a vast amount of useful social and educational work has been and is being done.

Industrialization in itself was a natural and reasonable goal for a country with the population and natural resources of the Soviet Union; and the Soviet leaders have displayed tireless drive and energy in setting up a network of steel and chemical plants, tractor and machine-building factories and electrical power stations. The industrial progress of the country is impressive in some ways, although one should bear in mind the fact, overlooked by some admirers of the Soviets, that pre-war Russia was developing its railroads and its industries very rapidly.

There is no reason to doubt that the Soviet leaders and the majority of the Communist Party members believe sincerely in their cause and are working hard for what they conceive to be the well-being of the country.

Then the Mailed Fist

And yet, along with these constructive sides of the Soviet régime, there are the hard, undeniable, unpleasant facts of the régime of odious terrorism and espionage maintained by the Gay-Pay-Oo, of the decimation of the intelligentsia in weird sabotage trials and of the peasantry in wholesale deportation and in a régime of "military feudal exploitation" that reached its logical and terrible culmination in the great famine of 1932-1933.

How is one to reconcile these apparently contradictory sets of facts? It is my personal belief that the Bolshevik Revolution and the Soviet régime which grew out of it offer the world an example of historical tragedy of the deepest and truest type, a tragedy of cruelty and oppression inflicted not from wantonness and selfishness but from a kind of perverted, fanatical idealism—always the surest source of utter ruthlessness. And back of this tragedy lie several conceptions which are implicit in the Communist philosophy and which seem to me to be fundamental fallacies.

The first, the oldest and the most obvious of these fallacies is the belief that the end justifies the means. Actually the overwhelming weight of historical evidence would seem to be to the effect that the means determine the end and that an idealistic goal, pursued by brutal methods, has a way of fading out of sight.

Such major atrocities as the liquidation of the kulaks as a class, the state-organized famine and the persecution of the intelligentsia have harmful results that go far beyond their immediate victims. They brutalize the society that is taught or forced to look on them with indifference or even with applause. More than once I have felt that there could be some very pointed applications, in present-day Russia, of the following passage from the introduction to Aleksei Tolstoy's novel of the times of Ivan the Terrible, "Prince Serebranny":

"I throw down my pen in indignation not so much at the thought that Ivan the Terrible could exist, as at the thought that a society could exist which would look on him without indignation."

A second sentimental fallacy of Communism is its virtual ignoring of the problems involved in the concentration of enormous power in the hands of the few men who must inevitably guide the political and economic life of the country during the period of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Obsessed with the idea that "capitalism," the private ownership of means of production, was the root of all human ills, Lenin never seems to have foreseen the abuses which might result when all power, political and economic, would be in the hands of the state.

There are certainly few peasants in the Soviet Union today who would not characterize the state as a harder taskmaster than the former landlord; and the possibility that a dictatorial state would exploit workers and peasants alike, not for the purpose of private enrichment, but as a result of blundering management, of grandiose ambition for quick industrial and military expansion is certainly vividly illustrated by Russia's experience.

Incidentally, it seems decidedly improbable that the Soviet state, after arrogating to itself the most absolute power over the lives of its citizens, will some day "wither away," as Lenin foresaw. Perhaps Lenin in his study could imagine an abstract conception, "the state," withering away.

It is very difficult for me, after seeing the privileges with which high Party, Soviet and Gay-Pay-Oo officials are surrounded, to imagine this new ruling class, or ruling caste, voluntarily "withering away."

The materialistic conception of history is another Communist dogma with which I am in vigorous disagreement. This effort to explain all human activity in terms of the play of economic forces seems narrow, inadequate and unconvincing.

Dedham Fosters Civic Betterment On Relief Funds

Tax Rate Lowered $8 by Work-for-Keep Aid Program

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., June 16—Civic beautification and improvement illustrate the figures telling the story of Dedham's efficient issuance of aid to the town's unemployed.

One square that had been more or less of an eyesore has become one of the town's beauty spots, with traffic flowing around a landscaped circle. The entrance to the town forest has been beautified, narrow roads have been widened and traffic dangers eliminated. Public and quasi-public buildings, for which improvement funds were lacking, hae been painted and repaired by relief workers.

Tax Rate Lower

So much for eye-value return to the taxpayers.

Turning to the figures, in 1932 Dedham's tax rate was $40. In 1933 it was $32. Welfare savings contributed to the $8 cut. Out of 1932's $40, $8 went for welfare work. In 1933 $5 only went for relief.

Back in the years of high welfare costs, the town gave cash and certain necessities of life to needy persons.

But the time came when welfare costs constituted a terrific drag, and a new policy was set up. To obtain relief, every able-bodied applicant had to do a certain amount of work for the town. Set wages were not given. The town still stuck to the policy of judging each case solely on need. There was no fixed maximum for a family, for the town officers realized that a family of eight needed more income than one of three or four.

The men were asked to work for what they needed. A maximum work week of four days was set up, with a minimum of two days. These men were then put to work on purely local projects.

Man in Need Gets Work

Today as the town takes stock of what welfare efficiency and bettering business conditions have done for the town they look first at the lowered tax rate, due to a $21,000 cut in welfare appropriations. To these savings can be added the $80,000 worth of public improvements that have accrued from the labors of the welfare applicants.

Looking at these figures today Dedham is satisfied that it has found for itself at least the right way to handle welfare aid. The man really in need gets the desired help. The undeserving or unwilling applicant is eliminated. Both ways the town saves money.

Shirt and Cement Fix Crank Case Rip Of Explorer's Truck in Bleak Patagonia

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., June 16 (By U. P.)—A five-month trek across 8000 miles of the most desolate and windswept region of South America behind him, Dr. George Gaylord Simpson today is en route to explore the Asiatic Gobi Desert, with hardly a pause for breath.

With Mr. Coleman Williams, Dr. Simpson recently returned here from bleak and barren Patagonia, where as members of the Scarritt Expedition they searched for the earliest mammal life on this continent. Both men are connected with the American Museum of Natural History, and explored Patagonia previously in 1930-31.

Their experiences at times seemed like pages from the Arabian Nights, for the "Old Man of the Mountain" told them how to reach certain fossil beds that he alone knew. Heading in from Bahia Blanca 600 miles south of here, the expedition reached the village of General Roca on the Rio Negro, where they turned south towards the Welsh settlement of Trelew—750 miles by a military road—according to the map. Halfway, however, the road disappeared in the trackless volcanic mesa without vegetation, he said.

The wind blew night and day like a gale, averaging 45 miles an hour, while the men pushed on, guided by stars and sun, for the magnetic rock of the district rendered their compasses useless. Bucking across the lava beds, 160 miles from Trelew, they ripped the crank case of their truck on jagged lava. After four days they fixed the truck with "patching cement and an old silk shirt," making the case fairly oil tight.

Near the Sierra Conquel Mountains they dug six complete skeletons of the large five-toed notounglates or "hoofed animal, from the south" from a canyon. The expedition stayed at this point two months. Indians there were friendly, but of a low state of society.

Two truckloads of fossils were procured, including lizards, birds, and marsupials, from the site, apparently an old water hole. Going to the nearest railhead at Colonia Sarmiento, the expedition freighted to the Patagonian seaport of Comodoro Rivadavia, center of Argentina's largest oil field, where they shipped to Buenos Aires.

Wools Goods Market

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Wool goods markets were slightly more active last week than the week before, says the New York Wool Top Exchange Service. The increase in sales, according to the service, led to the belief in the trade that business will be quite active during the next eight to ten weeks.

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NRA Conpletes First Year With Record Showing Advances and Retreats

Debate on Constitutionality Of Recovery Act Is Good Sign; State Support Is an Issue

That Is How It Is Regarded in Legal Circles, Because It Shows Wide Divergence of Views and Will Force Clarification in the End

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—The question of the constitutionality of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which seems to be coming closer to a showdown every day, appears to be occupying more space in legal journals of the United States than any other public question of the last two decades.

This is felt in legal circles to be a healthy sign, for, although the legal writers cannot of themselves settle the question—and there is no secret as to their wide divergence of views—they are felt to be doing much in the way of helping to clarify the issues involved.

The question of state support of the NRA has complicated the issue even more, because now there are 48 state constitutions to consider in addition to the Federal Constitution. There is the old, old question of state's rights, there is the current cry of abdication of state powers, and there are dozens of other questions connected with interstate and intrastate commerce which must be considered now that the states have been brought so prominently into the picture.

The latest contribution to this literature is an analysis of state recovery legislation published by the American Bar Association Journal for June by Dr. Jane Perry Clark of the Department of Government at Barnard College in New York City.

State legislators pondering over ways of cooperating with the federal recovery administration are likely to receive considerable help from this article. Dr. Clark points out that the ideal solution of the question would be to "eliminate the distinction between interstate commerce or transactions affecting interstate commerce, and intrastate commerce, but even if that were done according to the constitution there would still be the problem of working out appropriate areas of control."

The latter type of law is the one adopted in Colorado, Virginia, New York and Wyoming, and the one which, Dr. Clark concludes, seems the more advisable, although its administrative advantages are secured at the expense of possible constitutional difficulties.

The divergence of opinion on the national aspects of the NRA is indicated by two recent articles by recent experts. The one, by Prof. Arthur M. Cathcart of Stanford University, expresses little hope that the recovery program will be allowed to stand. Prof. Cathcart, in the Utah Bar Bulletin, says:

"I am bound to conclude that unless the Supreme Court abandons a long and unbroken line of decisions, extending from the time of John Marshall to that of Chief Justice Taft and Hughes, the coercive features of the Act will either be held unconstitutional and void or so limited in their application as to be practically unavailable."

On the other hand, a more hopeful attitude regarding the chances of survival of the NRA is taken by Mr. Maurice M. Feurlicht Jr., editor of the Illinois Law Review, who, after citing a long list of cases to show that previous decisions do not appear to bind the Supreme Court to act either one way or the other, says:

"We must not lose sight of the fact that the Constitution was made to serve man, and man was not made to serve the Constitution! Neither the framers of the Constitution, nor the states which ratified it, as Mr. Justice Brandeis concludes, 'intended to deprive us of the power to correct evils of technological unemployment and excess productive capacity which have attended progress in the useful arts. To stay experimentation in things social and economic, is a grave responsibility.' And finally, we must not then be slaves to the formulæ which we have made! We must remember that America is a force, not a formula!"

Mixed Greetings

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Leaders in Many Fields Find Much Good In NRA and Much Needing Correction

Price-Fixing Is Bone of Contention in Most of Replies

(Continued from Page 1)

eventually secure the changes necessary for the protection of the workers.

John E. E. Edgerton
President, Southern States Industrial Council

As an emergency measure only the National Industrial Recovery Act has justified its enactment by having contributed greatly, with companion legislation, to the revival of popular confidence, and by having hastened the natural processes of eliminating child labor, curtailed the growing evil of "chiseling," and promoted more ethical relations among employers and employees.

The unfortunate inclusion of Section 7A, by which a small and arrogant Labor aristocracy has undertaken with government encouragement to establish itself as the dictator of American industry, has been the chief hindrance to the higher usefulness of the act and to the processes of recovery. Industrial self-government through national trade associations has demonstrated itself to be impractical in a country so large and varied in climate and in its social, racial, economic, and other conditions of life. The standardization of wage rates, prices, and methods of management and operation are clearly impossible in a society so complex and large as ours.

New and larger opportunities have been created for the exploitation of minorities by majorities according to sections, sizes of industrial units, and financial strength. Opportunities for both political and private graft have been multiplied and the cost of doing business has mounted to heights from which profits cannot be seen as a sufficiently stimulating possibility.

As a permanent proposition, therefore, the act should and must be modified to make it more practical, more American and more consonant with our established institutions.

Norman Thomas
Socialist Party Leader

The energy, optimism and moderate social liberalism of Roosevelt have brought a temporary improvement over the times of Hoover in our disintegrating capitalism. On the whole, the President's monetary policies have been useful.

Neither AAA nor NRA is a success. NRA originally had some use in clearing up certain abuses and encouraging labor to organize. Today it operates to create a business Fascism or syndicalism. I am not for repealing it out of hand. I am for socializing industry and making it functionally self-administering. It is impossible to keep landlordism and the price and profit system and make farmers prosperous by subsidizing scarcity. Hence the failure of AAA. It is not, however, the New Deal but capitalism which is breaking down. The coöperative commonwealth is the answer.

NRA Makes Whoopee On Potomac Picnic

By the Associated Press
Washington, June 16

NRA took a holiday today on its first birthday.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson closed the offices and sent hundreds of employees down the Potomac for a picnic.

The General, with Mr. Donald Richberg, NRA general counsel, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, labor adviser, Miss Frances Robinson, secretary, planned to fly to Charleston, W. Va., to participate in a state holiday commemorating NRA.

Miss Jessie Gray
President, National Education Association

The National Recovery Act directly or indirectly has been of benefit to every citizen. It has helped teachers although they were not eligible for the protection of a code. The recognition of a minimum acceptable wage for laborers, which is far above the average income of the teachers in some states, has emphasized the inadequacy of teachers' salaries even when times were prosperous.

While the restoration of normal educational service for the children of the nation may lag somewhat behind the return of general prosperity, improved economic conditions promise maintenance of the schools at their present level until they can begin anew the progress interrupted by the depression. In the meantime, federal relief granted to schools has been of great assistance in the efforts teachers are making to prevent children from being deprived of educational opportunity altogether.

The teachers of the nation are now engaged in an extensive plan for educational recovery and improvement that will enable the schools to meet the new needs brought about by the economic and social readjustments of the NRA and the general recovery program.

The teachers were among the first to pledge their support to a national program of recovery. They are confident that advances toward that goal have been made.

Lucy Randolph Mason
General Secretary, National Consumers' League

It is difficult to evaluate NIRA until experience gives perspective. To date I think that successes have been greater than failures but for the future I am gravely apprehensive that NIRA will be increasingly dominated by powerful business and industrial interests.

Summarizing the balance sheet in the briefest possible way, I should list assets and liabilities as follows:

Assets—Focusing public attention on the relationship between government and the economic and industrial system and the need of mechanisms in social control to meet the complexity of the power machine age; less child labor; greater leisure for workers, particularly in industries formerly most addicted to long hours; increase in employment in some industries; higher wages for a substantial number; increase in union strength in fairly well-organized industries and consequently higher employment standards; encouragement of union organization in some hitherto unorganized industries.

Liabilities—Failure to give employment on the scale anticipated; failure for wages in many industries to do more than barely keep pace with rising living costs; failure to prevent increased strain from excessive speeding-up; failure in many instances to protect workers in efforts to organize; failure to provide adequate machinery for enforcement of code labor provisions; failure to protect the consumer in price and quality.

Called Emergency Measure and as Such Has Improved Business

W. H. Spencer
Dean of School of Business, University of Chicago

That there has been a substantial business recovery during the past year no one denies. To what extent it has come because of the recovery program, or in spite of it, is a question on which there is no unanimity of opinion and which can never be answered with categorical certainty.

The present Administration must be given credit for the marked improvement in public confidence which is essential to recovery as well as for a substantial part of the recovery which has come. Certainly the Administration must be given unstinted praise for its honest, courageous, indefatigible efforts to put business on a sounder economic basis.

The reform aspects of the recovery program may have retarded immediate recovery to some extent. But there are good reasons to believe that because of the reforms which have been made and are being made, recovery, when it comes, will be much more healthy, pervasive and permanent.

Mary van Kleeck
Director, Department of Industrial Studies, Russell Sage Foundation

The possibility of increasing purchasing power, which is necessary to recovery, has been greatly lessened by denying to unions the right to genuine collective bargaining and now by threatening to remove the equally essential right collectively to withhold labor, that is, to strike for increased purchasing power, for higher standards of living, and for recognition.

NRA's first anniversary finds unions face to face with history of failure to achieve recognition in many industries and consequent disappointment in the Administration which has not supported their efforts in the face of strong anti-union campaign of large corporations. Instead the workers are now threatened with loss of right to strike through legislation which would perpetuate and strengthen restrictions against strikes already implied and demonstrated in the National Labor Board.

Mary W. Dewson
Director, Women's Division, Democratic National Committee

If the consumer buys articles made by workers not earning enough during the year to maintain themselves in good health, what actually happens? At first glance the consumer has benefited by a few cents at the expense of the workers. Actually the consumer will make it up by higher taxes. For example, in 1911 over 20 per cent of the underpaid candy workers of greater Boston came from families listed in the social service registry. The unemployed must be fed and housed through taxation either from humanity or from fear. Their illness rate is higher and the consumer must be taxed for public hospitals and asylums. Life below the subsistence level breeds crime and crime is costly to the taxpayer.

The old way is illogical, fantastic, although clung to by those who fear change and by those who profit by fishing in muddied waters where something can be gotten for nothing, legally or illegally—the occupation which gave us the depression.

The great achievement of the NRA has been convincing the layman how unbelievably little is earned by many workers engaged in mass production. The good wages of painters, plumbers and carpenters no longer confuse the issue and of the need of mandatory minimum wages and unemployment insurance.

PWA Puts Army of Men On Jobs in All Parts of U. S.

(Continued from Page 1)

demanded by the public works construction. This means that well over 1,000,000 men have been taken from the ranks of the unemployed and put on the pay roll once again.

Public works employment figures stood still at about 300,000 during the winter months of January, February and March. The velocity of the program has increased rapidly during the spring, with June set as the month when the program shall reach its peak, when approximately $165,000,000 will be spent.

One important aspect in which the Public Works Administration has unquestionably succeeded is in the complete divorcement of the fund from political spoilsmen. Credit is due to Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Public Works Administrator, who because of his unwillingness to make political "pork" out of money set aside to benefit the unemployed, has been nicknamed "Honest Harold."

An elaborate network has been formed to safeguard against graft, waste and slipshod work and to see that every public works dollar is spent as intended. Some persons have indicated to Mr. Ickes that he might be justified in wasting a few dollars to get men to work quicker, but the Administrator's view is that no emergency is great enough to permit uneconomic use of public funds.

Between 15,000 and 16,000 projects in every section of the country have been authorized by the Public Works Board. Several thousand are still pending in the board's files awaiting the cancellation of more of the original allocations or the appropriation of more public works money.

Federal and non-federal construction projects are beginning to dot the map of the United States from coast to coast, providing substantial monuments to the huge experiment. These monuments include:

Federal Projects: The first projects were federal in order to get men quickly to work. Out of the 15,000 projects approximately 13,000 were federal. These projects include river and harbor work, flood control, construction of post offices, courthouses and other large office buildings, a $238,000,000 naval construction program, development of great power dams, irrigation, reclamation and conservation work. Boulder Dam, sometimes called "Public Works Project No. 1," is two years ahead of its construction schedule partially as a result of operations under a PWA allotment of $38,000,000.

Non-federal projects: Local projects were slow in making their appearance, but beginning last fall applications for loans and grants flowed into Washington in a continuous stream. All told, there are a little over 2000 non-federal projects authorized. These include streets, sewers, playgrounds, libraries, school buildings, power plants, waterworks, subways and other types of improvement of value to the entire community. Because their usual sources of credit had dried up, local governments could not undertake these projects without aid. In many cases the Federal Government is putting up 30 cents on each dollar while the local government furnishes the rest.

Highways: Ninety per cent of the $400,000,000-road program contained in the PWA law is under way or completed. Nearly 200,000 men have received regular employment on federal-aid highway jobs. An additional $100,000,000 is being used to build country roads and city streets and $50,000,000 for road and trail construction in national forests, parks, Indian reservations and on the public domain. These roads will stretch about 30,000 miles, or 10 times across the continent.

Railroad loans: Approximately $200,000,000 has been allotted to private railroad companies to undertake job-making construction. Shop and track forces are being put back to work, new rails are being bought and new engines and cars built as a result of these loans. Electrification of the Pennsylvania Railroad's lines between Washington and Philadelphia is being completed.

Housing: Progress on the slum-clearance and low-cost housing program has been impeded by the fact that in many places where new construction is desirable, the cost of land makes low rentals impossible. Very little has been done along the lines of lending to limited dividend corporations. Total allotments to such corporations total a little over $20,000,000. It is hoped that more rapid progress can be made by the $123,000,000 Public Works Emergency Housing Corporation, which is empowered to act directly in slum clearance.

National Planning: The National Planning Board has begun a long-range study into the relation of public works to the many other factors in social and economic life of the nation. A Mississippi Valley committee passes upon the immediate projects having to do with the control and utilization of that river, and is authorized to formulate a general long-range program of action covering such questions as flood control, power, irrigation, soil erosion and navigation. The development of a national program to utilize and recirculate the surplus national income and to provide long-time employment for the permanent surplus of labor will be greatly stimulated by the findings of this committee, it is believed.

The NRA—What It Has Done

Pro

According to its own figures, the NRA has increased:

1. Employment by 3,000,000.
2. Factory employment 37 per cent.
3. Factory pay rolls 72 per cent.
4. Manufacturing production nearly 50 per cent
5. Department store sales 46 per cent.
6. Automobile production 184.8 per cent.

During this time it contends it has kept the cost of living from rising more than 9 per cent.

Con

But its opponents counter that the cost of living, particularly to the farm population, has increased far more than purchasing power.

Other criticisms hurled at the NRA are that it has:

1. Fostered monopolies.
2. Hastened destruction of small enterprise.
3. Laid the foundation for socialization of American industry.
4. Wrecked the antitrust laws.
5. Stirred up labor unrest.

NRA in Year Has Tested Economic System; Future Hangs in Balance of Public Opinion

Some of Bitterest Foes Admit Only Modifications Are Imminent

(Continued from Page 1)

actions and to prove that it has been a success.

It claims credit for the reëmployment of 3,000,000 persons, for an increase in factory employment of 37 per cent, in factory pay rolls of 72 per cent, and in manufacturing production of 50 per cent.

It points with pride to the virtual abolition of child labor and claims it has brought the sweatshop to an end.

It holds that through the elimination of more than 1800 destructive trade practices it has rescued the American economic system from the brink of disaster and transformed it into a fully functioning productive mechanism which will provide the basis for permanent prosperity.

And it backs up this record of achievement with tangible evidence of strong support from within the ranks of business and industry in the form of thousands of favorable letters and telegrams which have poured into NRA headquarters in waves, following every report of a new retreat or rumor of impending liquidation of the system. Such testimonials prove beyond doubt that much vigorous support remains.

White House Aloof?

In fact, the greatest danger to the NRA's continued existence appears to come not from the attacks of its outside enemies, but rather from indications of a growing coldness at the White House. Support is not so whole-hearted as it once was. Doubts exist there about certain NRA policies and about some of the methods and manners of its army-trained administrator, Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, who, although considered highly successful as an organizer and propagandist, is felt to have antagonized many individuals and some sections of public opinion unnecessarily.

These presidential questionings are widely believed to presage a gradual but continued contraction of the recovery organization until it reaches the point where, with a greatly reduced personnel and equally reduced field of action, it can conveniently be slipped into the regular organization of the Department of Commerce. At such a time General Johnson would undoubtedly pass from the recovery scene and Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, would become chief of what would be left of the once great NRA.

But while the enthusiasm and whole-hearted support are gone which once put the Blue Eagle on every shop front in the country in an unprecedented peace-time burst of patriotic effort, and while some circles within the Administration begin to consider it a political liability and some elements in business are in revolt, the majority of business and industry apparently still prefers it to the old order, at least in modified form. The old cut-throat days are yet a recent and unpleasant memory.

Has Traveled Far

During the eventful year which has seen the NRA thus pass from the pinnacle of public favor to a point where it is a target for political opposition it has traveled far. Some of its objectives have been accomplished. Some have not. In the process it has assumed jurisdiction where it was not intended. It has extended itself beyond the original intent both of the President and even of General Johnson. And it was this over-extension which has, in a large measure, been responsible for the dissatisfaction and the antagonism which it has aroused.

Its original objectives, as outlined by President Roosevelt when he set up the organization and appointed General Johnson to administer it on June 16, 1933, were:

1. To provide employment.
2. To fulfill his inaugural pledge of a "living wage" for all workers—"the white collar class as well as the men in overalls."
3. To free industry from the shackles of the anti-trust laws.
4. To end destructive unfair trade practices, principally price cutting.
5. To give labor new freedom, but with it new responsibilities.
6. "Sink selfish interest and present a solid front against a common peril."

The Foundation Stones

If this were accomplished without a price inflation, he promised the country "a strong upward spiral of business activity" which would lift industry back to "black-ink operations in the last quarter of this year."

These were to be the foundation stones on which a renewed and stabilized economic life was to be built for the country. This was the stirring challenge to selfishness which thrilled the American public and laid the groundwork for the greatest exhibition of patriotic coöperation the country has ever seen during times of peace. And on this high note General Johnson launched his NRA.

In theory it seemed simple enough, and in those early days the public confidently expected the President's promise of "black-ink" operations would be fulfilled by the time snow fell. All that was necessary was for industry to employ more men and pay higher wages. It would be a strain for about a month. But at the end of that time the higher wages would start going into circulation. The demand for goods would increase. Production would have to speed up to meet it. More men would be employed. And prosperity would be back in all its 1929 splendor.

Trouble Began

But from the very outset trouble began. What the President feared—price inflation—began almost before the act was signed. Industry tried to stock up before the new wages went into effect. And the fall of the year found a buyers' strike against high prices blocking the "upward spiral." And as a result factories began "firing" not "hiring" men. The objective of "many hundreds of thousands of the unemployed back on the pay roll by snowfall" had failed and only the brilliant improvisation of the CWA rescued the country from a relapse into even deeper depression.

In the meantime the Blue Eagle had been devised to stop speculative production and the NRA had been carried where it never intended to go—into every tiny shop and store in the country as well as into the great factories, mills and mines. That emergency device extended the field of activity to a point where every little enterpriser suddenly found himself, for the first time in his life, in direct personal contact with the Federal Government.

400 Industries Waiting

The result was that when the NRA sought to transform the Blue Eagles into Code Eagles it found itself confronted with an impossible task. Instead of the 36 major industries it expected to codify, it was stampeded by hundreds. Four hundred and fifty already have codes. Even now, a year after the work started, there is another 400 still to be codified. The NRA was swamped with the mere mechanical task of shaping American industry into the new mold. Soon it seemed that its great purposes had been forgotten in a frantic effort to force the Italian fruit vendor at the corner to raise his wages or shorten the hours of his single clerk. Public opinion was distressed.

Gradually during the same summer months it stepped out into another alien and unintended field. In the early days General Johnson had firmly insisted there was no thought of permitting price fixing under the NRA. But he gave way to the oil industry on this point. The precedent was established, the bars were down, and the others soon pushed through into the fields of clover, so long barred against them by the Federal Trade Commission. Consumers groups were started. They began to take their newly acquired prominence seriously and launched a campaign which has gained momentum steadily ever since.

Quietly, in the meantime, the American Federation of Labor was seeking to take advantage of Section 7A to gain the ascendancy over labor and the unionization of all labor, which had been its dream for half a century. Industry suddenly awoke to the fact that in very short order, unless something were done, the traditional open shop would come to an end. And the NRA promptly found itself snarled in a labor situation where it seemed impossible to please either side and certain to arouse the enmity of both. The automobile industry forced the "merit clause" into its code and the epidemic of labor unrest began which has plagued the NRA ever since.

The National Labor Board was set up to meet this new problem, but succeeded instead in aggravating it by apparent partiality toward organized labor as evidenced in the famous Denver Traction case when it handed down its first "majority" rule decision. Industry decided to fight off this threat of the closed shop and the winter and spring witnessed threatening epidemic of strikes climaxed by the present crisis in the steel industry. Labor grew dissatisfied and the traditionally "open shop" industries belligerent.

The combined impact of this public restlessness over federal intervention with small business, consumer opposition to high prices, labor disillusionment and industrial resentment against labor's drive for power under Section 7A began to make itself felt by the beginning of the year. The great code conference from Feb. 27 to March 5 was intended to counteract this, but only served to aggravate and advertise the opposition. The NRA had attained its most advanced point and from then on has been forced to draw back steadily.

Since that time much that has been found objectionable has been abandoned. The attempt to cover every small shop and employer under codes went first. On May 15 optional regional agreements were substituted for codes in small communities and small enterprisers were relieved of code obligations. A second major retreat followed on May 28 when service codes were abandoned. On June 7 price-fixing was abolished as a policy for new codes and it was indicated that such features of existing codes would be eliminated as rapidly as possible. At the present moment plans are being laid to stop the seemingly endless spawning of new codes and strive toward a reduction rather than increase in their number.

Serious Labor Situation

But while this rapid retreat during the past month and a half has removed or promises to remove many of the causes for public and consumer opposition, the labor situation has grown increasingly serious. The Labor Board's "majority rule" decisions have been upset by the President's own "minority representation" system set up in the automobile strike settlement. Chaos and uncertainty whirl about Section 7A. Until this is settled either by legislation or the victory of one of the two great antagonists the NRA will continue to receive the blame, and recovery will continue to suffer, from industrial unrest.

The retreat has not yet resulted in a perceptible diminution in opposition. The abolition of price-fixing has not yet gone into effect and therefore still exists to keep prices up. Further, the extent to which political considerations have entered into the attack make it doubtful that the opposition is likely to decrease even when this and other unpopular features really are effectively ended—if they are. Senate progressives have found too good an issue in the alleged misfortunes of the "little fellow" and Republicans a too popular one in the charge of "regimentation" to let it drop lightly.

These facts, coupled with the report that the White House is growing cool toward General Johnson, are believed to indicate both an extensive reshuffling and reduction in NRA personnel, and a continuation of the retrogressive process, before the recovery organization finds its permanent position in the Federal Government. But that it will eventually reach this point seems assured.

Remade Economic System

Whatever the dissatisfaction, the NRA has remade the American economic system so drastically that a return to the old order would be almost impossible of accomplishment, even if the demand were many times greater than it is. Even Republicans limit their demands for extensive modifications—not, in most instances, seeking abolition.

Thus the NRA's first birthday finds it in a transition stage seeking to draw back from unpopular positions and to find its proper level in the American system. Where that will be is by no means certain yet. Drastic changes are being undertaken and projected. Internal forces are pulling in conflicting directions. External forces further confuse the picture. Yet it manages to keep its feet and fight ahead toward a permanent industrial organization which will protect the nation from the destructive practices of the past and perhaps give it a firmer material foundation.

Stiff NRA Proviso Slips Away Unsung

By the Associated Press
Washington, June 16

AMIDST the celebrating, NRA's most stringent police power was slipping away apparently unmourned. This is President Roosevelt's authority to license recalcitrant industries and to put them out of business if they violated license terms. This power, never used, expired today at noon.

The NRA—What It Is

Physically, the NRA is only that part of the New Deal program under the direct control of Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson. It has a personnel of 3694 persons, with headquarters in the Department of Commerce Building in Washington.

This organization superintends the drafting and administering of codes of fair competition for American industry, and, with the coöperation of the Department of Justice, attempts to apprehend and punish violators of such codes, of which 450 are already in existence.

Its original objective was to mold industry into a new framework within which "a living wage" would be paid to all, and unfair competition would be abolished. On the basis of this "living wage," ethical competition and shorter working hours, it was hoped that employment would increase, purchasing power would advance steadily, and the country would find itself on a "strong, sound upward spiral of business activity."

Industry was rewarded for assuming the burdens of higher wages and shorter hours, and for abandoning cutthroat competitive practices, by release from the restrictions of the antitrust laws.

Labor, in addition to more pay and shorter hours, was also guaranteed the right of collective bargaining in what has become the most famous section of the act—Section 7A.

The general public was expected to find the advantages of employment and shorter working hours more than ample compensation for the inevitable rise in prices.

First Anniversary Finds Act Facing Transition Stage

NRA Brings Progress, Labor Man Declares

GENEVA, June 16 (AP)—The International Labor Conference delegates, in session here, discussed today a report by Mr. Elmer F. Andrews of New York, the American delegate, in which he declared that President Roosevelt's recovery program brought a "sound and very substantial progress."

He asserted that never in one year in the history of the United States have individual states passed so much progressive legislation. Mr. Andrews declared he was not sure that the 40-hour week or a week with fewer hours have by themselves contributed to American recovery.

The recovery was ascribed by the American delegate, as due to the combination of several factors, including the maintenance or increase in earnings, fair trade practices, production and control in agriculture, public works, all of which were calculated to increase the purchasing power of the people.

Johnson Says Year Shows NRA Is On the Right Track

Business, Labor and Government Have Joined, He Declares, to Raise Buying Power and Employment and to Stimulate Sane Production

By Hugh S. Johnson

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WASHINGTON, June 16—The first year of NRA has demonstrated that we are on the right track—American business, labor and government have, acting in concert, raised purchasing power and employment, stimulated production on sane lines.

The year, with all its accomplishment, has laid a firm groundwork for execution of the idea with which Franklin D. Roosevelt and his supporters in industry and labor started out. We have no time to spend patting ourselves on the back for right now and in the months ahead the task confronts us of consolidating the national gains that have been scored, of refining and perfecting codes and their administration.

But the record of NRA to date is one for Americans to take pride in. Once the confusion stirred by the yapping and hullaballoo of die-hard critics is pushed aside, we have cold, hard facts to point to:

Substantially all industry has come forward voluntarily to coöperate in the enterprise of economic restoration. Four hundred and fifty codes are operating. The remainder will soon be done.

Private pay rolls have increased by billions of dollars over a year ago; an absolute minimum of 3,000,000 more workers are employed, and hundreds of thousands of these owe their jobs to nothing in the world but the shortening of work hours by codes.

Entitled to Fair Wage

The principle that a working man or woman is entitled to a decent wage—that labor is not a commodity to be purchased at the hardest bargain to be driven—has been established, I firmly believe, for all time.

The abolition of child labor—an objective which alone would have justified the effort which Government and industry have poured into the NRA plan—has been accomplished, and our nation will not again see a day when children have to slave in mills and factories to eke out the starvation earnings of their parents.

These are things no one can challenge—they are victories for American good sense, freed of time-worn and ineffective restraints, and directed into channels of coöperation.

On another score NRA codes have served the nation as no force before mustered could have served. Despite the fulminations of Clarence Darrow and his review board, the codes have reversed a process by which small business men were being driven to the wall, and out to the breadlines by the thousands every year.

We have, over and over again, in retail trades and in manufacturing industries, set up bars which kept big, powerful firms from smashing their small competitors. Many a small merchant whose business is picking up now owes his continued existence to nothing but the restraint the codes have put upon his stronger competitors.

Does Not Claim Whole Credit

NRA will not try to claim the whole credit for the long way this country has come from the misery and chaos of early last year. Its own job could not have been accomplished without the huge beneficial effects of the President's sane monetary policy; the Farm Program, the PWA and CWA with its emergency employment of 4,000,000 men, and the many other acts with which the Government met the depression.

But ours is not only an emergency job. We are looking forward to the permanent implanting of sane competitive ideas in industry; to developing the true conception of partnership between employers and their workers.

In these days the country is burdened by labor strife, almost entirely because of misunderstanding both by employers and workers of what the Industrial Act and NRA codes offer to them for coöperation and for obtaining their just share of the fruits of industry.

But, troubling as this spectacle is and dangerous to the well-being of both industry and labor, our first year has brought outstanding examples of advance in labor relations.

I point always first to the bituminous coal industry, periodically torn in the past by brutal labor warfare. This time last year operators from various sections of the country hardly would meet in the same room; they were bitter enemies fighting by every means conceivable for the dwindling business that existed.

Without a strong labor organization from top to bottom of that industry, it would not have been possible to develop the single national code under which the coal mines of the country are operating today. The miners, for the first time in years, obtained by that code real wages, and their grievances now are adjusted, as they should be, in negotiation across the table.

Other Strikes Prevented

The same machinery of conciliation and compromise has just prevented an unnecessary strike in the textile industry; an even worse conflict in the automobile industry was averted earlier in the spring, and there are countless instances which never made headlines or caused concern outside of home, in which labor questions have been sanely settled under codes.

The contribution to industrial order made by the National Labor Board under Senator Robert F. Wagner has been inestimable, and we could not have advanced as we have without it.

Throughout the year we have experimented. There were no rules to this game when we started in. Industries came to Washington with their ideas for codes. Some we had to veto right off the bat, but for the most part we allowed every concept of industrial coöperation to have its try.

We have made mistakes. We have learned that some things will not work, that others do not serve or protect the interest of the consuming public as every code under this program must do.

Industries have learned things with us. Now, going into the second year—still without dictatorial fiats that this shall be done and that—we are coöperating to work out the kinks and develop all codes to their maximum of national service.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

At the Pops

SYMPHONY HALL—at 8:30.

Wedding March from "Peramors" ..... Rubinstein
Overture to "Raymond" ..... Thomas
Serenade, "The Millions of Harlequin" ..... Drigo
Russian Sailors' Dance, from "The Red Poppy" ..... Gliere
(First Boston performance)
"Nutcracker," Ballet Suite ..... Tchaikovsky
Largo from "Xerxes" ..... Handel
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Excerpts from "Melody" ..... Romberg
"Voices of Spring," Waltz ..... Strauss
American Fantasy ..... Herbert

Theaters

"IOLANTHE" (Shubert). Last performance of this at 8:30 tonight ends the visit of the Gilbert and Sullivan company.

Movies

KEITH'S—Shirley Temple in "Baby Take a Bow." Four-year-old star of "Little Miss Marker" and "Stand Up and Cheer," appears with James Dunn in this story of a young man just out of prison, and a girl who believes in him—in spite of a series of distressing incidents. There is a preponderance of comedy in the film. Mickey Mouse, too. 10:15 a. m., 12:15, 2:15, 4:14, 6:13, 8:12.

BOSTON—Comedy is featured here also, in "Uncertain Lady," with Edward Everett Horton, and "Orders Is Orders," with Charlotte Greenwood, James Gleason and Cyril Maude. The latter at 10:13 a. m., 12:31, 2:40, 5:07, 7:35, 9:43.

METROPOLITAN—Elissa Landi and Adolphe Menjou in "The Great Flirtation," especially written by Gregory Ratoff. Cast includes Lynne Overman and David Manners. Orchestra plays "George M. Cohan Impressions." "Ship Ahoy" on the stage, is a nautically flavored collection of vaudeville acts—with the Elida Ballet. 11:31 a. m., 2:11, 4:51, 7:32, 10:32.

ORPHEUM—Joan Crawford in "Sadie McKee." Vaudeville bill includes Tito Guizar, radio tenor; Betty Jane Cooper, tap dancer; Prance La Pell and Co. Picture at 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

STATE—"The Thin Man." Mystery film adapted from the novel by Dashiell Hammett. William Powell is the detective and Myrna Loy is his wife. There is a Silly Symphony cartoon, "Grasshopper and the Ant," among the short subjects. 12:10, 2:35, 5:10, 7:25, 9:45.

UPTOWN—Bing Crosby, Gracie Allen and George Burns in "We're Not Dressing," from which comes the song "Love Thy Neighbor." 2:15, 4:55, 7:35, 10:15. Also Otto Kruger in "Crime Doctor."

FINE ARTS—"The Road to Life." The Russian film dealing with wandering orphans of the revolution. Brought back for two days only. 1:50, 4:25, 7, 9:25.

EXETER—Irene Dunne and Ralph Bellamy in "This Man Is Mine." 3:30, 6:20, 9:10. Also "Come On, Marines," a colorful but highly improbable tale of finishing school girls shipwrecked on a bandit infested, jungle tangled shore.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Ti, Merry Frinks." A Bronx family learns a lesson when the harassed mother leaves them to their own devices for a while. Fenway at 2:21, 4:58, 7:31, 10:06. Paramount at 10:11 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:08, 8:47. Also Richard Barthelmess in "A Modern Hero."

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Chasing the Champions," collection of newsreel pictures of various athletic events; "Honeymoon Hotel," a Merry Melody cartoon; "East Indies" travelogue; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

SUNDAY

Music

ERA ORCHESTRA CONCERT—In the Museum of Fine Arts, at 3. Admission free.

March and Processional of Bacchus from "Sylvia" ballet ..... Delibes
"Beautiful Blue Danube" Waltz ..... Strauss
"Show Boat" selection ..... Kern
"En Chambre Separee" ..... Heimsberger
Second Hungarian Rhapsody ..... Liszt
To a Wild Rose (For strings) ..... MacDowell
Peer Gynt Suite ..... Grieg
Pizzicati from "Sylvia" ballet ..... Delibes
"William Tell" overture ..... Rossini

ERA BAND CONCERTS—At Franklin Park, Jamaica Pond, Marine Park, Wood Island. All at 3.

Hitler and Duce Agree on Plan To Aid Austria

(Continued from Page 1)

wait for a signal from Germany before using its good offices.

In short, the general lines of Italo-German coöperation in the restoration of peaceful relations in Europe have been laid down without the premature rigidity of a precise plan. From Il Duce's entourage I learn that he was most favorably impressed by Herr Hitler's comprehension, firmness on essentials and conciliatory disposition on subsidiary matters.

Not until after some hours of close conversation did Signor Mussolini reach this high opinion of his interlocutor. Herr Hitler, who is in some sense a pupil and disciple of Signor Mussolini, found much cause for marvel in these well-filled days in the beautiful city of the Adriatic.

Likeness in Two Systems

One of the German Chancellor's lieutenants made a speech to newspaper men in which he claimed that Fascism and National Socialism have the same fundamental thought, adapted one to Italian, the other to German traditions. This spokesman caused some offense by extolling the Italian and German press at the expense of other countries, free to attack their own nation and directed by financial interests.

My most vivid impression of these picturesque crowded days is of the tremendous throngs in the splendid and spacious Piazza of San Marco, scores of thousands roaring enthusiastic approval of Il Duce when he declared he has entered into intense communion with the German Chancellor and henceforth they had one aim. If indeed Italy and Germany can march together in real sympathy of purpose the destinies of Europe will lie in the hands of the two men who met this week on the canals and lagoons of Venice.

Capital Penalty Adopted To Halt Terror in Cuba

HAVANA, June 16 (AP)—Terrorists who struck at President Mendieta with a bomb concealed in a camera box stimulated the Cuban Cabinet and Government today to launch an anti-terror campaign. Ten suspects are in jail, arrested after an explosion yesterday which injured the President, killed two men and wounded 10 others at an official luncheon.

The Cabinet met today and made public a new law of public order which the Government hopes will break up the persistent activities of terrorists. The law forbids civilians to carry or possess firearms of any kind except by special license and provides that the Government will buy all arms at prices ranging from $10 for pistols to $50 for machine guns. Capital punishment may be applied to convicted terrorists under the law, which establishes a special "Court of Urgency" to try all such cases. Defendants will not be admitted to bail.

Gov. Winant Saves Thorp From Hanging

CONCORD, N. H., June 16 (AP)—Gov. John G. Winant tonight commuted the sentence of Sydney Thorp, Biddeford, Maine, alleged slayer. Thorp's execution was stayed by the official order of Governor Winant less than two hours before he was to hang.

Sydney Thorp was convicted on circumstantial evidence in March, 1933, by a jury in the Portsmouth Superior Court, on the charge of murdering Joseph Trudeau, a Portsmouth baker. Judge Warren L. James sentenced Thorp to hang and appeals to higher courts failed to save the condemned man.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report
All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; gentle to moderate northerly or northeasterly winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler except on southeast coast tonight.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Sunday; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds, becoming moderate northeast or north, and partly overcast weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	69	78	New Orleans	78	88
Bermuda	74	80	New York	72	82
Chicago	56	82	Norfolk, Va.	72	90
Denver	54	78	Philadelphia	74	86
Helena, Mont.	52	80	St. Louis	76	90
Jacksonville	76	88	St. Paul	62	74
Kansas City	70	84	San Francisco	52	62
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	72	88
Miami, Fla.	80	86			

A—9 a. m. June 16.
B—Maximum June 15.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:09 p. m., Sunday 3:16 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 9.3 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:52 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Palmer Clark and his	Princeton Univer-	Baseball game,	Dance program....
5:15	orchestra	sity invitation	Red Sox-St. Louis	Princeton meet....
5:30	NBC piano duo.....	track meet, from	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Princeton, N. J...	Yankee Singers...	Princeton meet....
6:00	"Wings," Geo. Mason.	Evening Tattler;	News Service.....	String ensemble...
6:15	Baseball résumé.....	records; skits.....	Sport reports.....	CBS dance music..
6:30	Reports; features....	Reports; music....	Merry-Go-Round ..	CBS soloist; orch..
6:45	Northwestern Univer-	NBC dance music.	Talk, F. W. Wile..	Reports; news....
7:00	sity Commencement..	The Southernaires	Front Page Drama	Leon Belasco and
7:15	Pickens Sisters, trio..	NBC speaker.....	Script act; music..	his orchestra....
7:30	Poughkeepsie Regatta;	After Dinner Revue	Poughkeepsie Re-	Local dance music.
7:45	varsity crew races	NBC violinist.....	gatta: crew races	20th Century Ens..
8:00	on Hudson River....	United States Ma-	Morton Downey's	Melody Cruisers...
8:15	Bavarian Band.....	rine Band.....	Studio Party; so-	Rhythm Twins....
8:30	ERA Band of Unem-	Floyd Gibbons;	loists; orchestra..	Local dance music.
8:45	ployed Musicians....	Shilkret's Orch...	ERA speaker.....	Getting the News.
9:00	N. E. Singing Clubs...	Comedian Harm'sts	Grete Stueckgold;	Local dance music.
9:15	Monitor Interview....	NBC speaker.....	chorus; con. orch.	Organ; soloist....
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	Beatrice Fairfax;	Detroit Symphony	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	dramatic sketch..	Orchestra, Victor	Reports; news....
10:00	Local dance music....	Travelcade: solo-	Kolar, conductor,	Felix Ferdinando
10:15	Reports; organ.....	ists; orchestra....	from Chicago.....	and his orchestra
10:30	National Barn Dance	Famous acts of the	Yankee Yarns.....	Elder Michaux and
10:45	program from Chi-	American theater:	Sport reports.....	congregation ....
11:00	cago; soloists and	De Wolf Hopper;	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch..
11:15	folk dance music....	Fritzi Scheff.....	ice; Glen Gray's	Local dance music.
11:30	News; dance music...	Forecasts; reports.	Casa Loma Orch.	Sign off.....
11:45	NBC speaker.....	News; recordings..	CBS dance music..	.....

Sunday's Programs

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Radio Nimble Wits...	St. Paul's Cath'dr'l	Salt Lake City	Jewish dramatic
12:15	Reports; features....	"World Pictures"...	choir and organ.	program .....
12:30	Radio City Concert;	University of Chi-	Madison Ensemble.	Dramatization and
12:45	symphony orchestra;	cago Round Table	Kaltenborn's news.	orchestra .....
1:00	vocal soloists and	Morey Pearl and	Religious period	Talk on Christian
1:15	mixed chorus.....	his orchestra....	with speakers,	Science, F. King.
1:30	Sunday Forum: Dr. R.	Mary Small; orch.	soloists and vocal	Italian Serenaders,
1:45	W. Sockman; music.	NBC harpist.....	ensemble	from New York..
2:00	South Sea Islanders;	Gene Arnold and	CBS soloist.....	Italian Melodies;
2:15	Hawaiian group.....	the Commodores.	Abram Chasins....	accordion; solos..
2:30	Concert Artists: NBC	Landt Trio and	Lazy Dan, the	Armando Corea &
2:45	recital program.....	White; soloist....	Minstrel Man.....	his orchestra....
3:00	Bar-X Days & Nights,	Talking Picture	Detroit Symphony	Silent .....
3:15	sketch; music.....	Time, sketch.....	Orchestra, Victor	Silent .....
3:30	Spanish chorus from	Dancing Shadows,	Kolar, conductor,	Silent .....
3:45	World's Fair.....	concert ensemble.	from Chicago.....	Silent .....
4:00	Morgan Memorial.....	Romance of Meat.	Buffalo Variety	Silent .....
4:15	NBC organ recital....	NBC soloist; trio..	Workshop: music.	Silent .....
4:30	Pageant, dramatic	Palmer Clark and	Oregon on Parade:	Silent .....
4:45	sketch	his orchestra.....	soloists; orch....	Silent .....
5:00	Sunday Vespers:	John B. Kennedy.	Twilight Reveries:	The Playboys.....
5:15	speaker; music.....	Sylvan String Trio	soloist; organ....	Readings: piano..
5:30	I'n't'nal Tidbits: Igor	Sentinels; chorus,	Salon Gems.....	Sanderson and
5:45	Gorin; orchestra.....	soloist; orchestra.	The Cosmopolitans	Crumit; orch.....
6:00	Studio pianist; talk..	Religious period,	News Service.....	"Poet's Gold".....
6:15	Buccaneers Quartet..	from New York..	Report; organ....	Nick Lucas; orch..
6:30	Reports; features....	Recordings	Studio recital.....	Organ recital.....
6:45	Jaysnoffs, pianists....	Comedy stars.....	CBS sol'sts; pianos	News service.....
7:00	Silken Strings: Prev-	Manhattan Merry-	"Peter the Great,"	Evening service
7:15	in's Orchestra	Go-Round: pop..	dramatic sketch..	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Joe Penner; Harriet	Garden talk; re-	Chicago Knights,	ple Baptist
7:45	Hilliard; orchestra..	ports; recordings.	male quartet.....	Church; sermon.
8:00	Jimmie Durante;	Ruby Newman and	Voice of Columbia:	male quartet;
8:15	Rubinoff and his or-	orchestra, with	soloists; chorus;	choir; organ....
8:30	chestra; James Wal-	Del Castillo and	comedian and	Concert pianist...
8:45	lington, announcer..	vocal sextet.....	dance orchestra..	Double quartet....
9:00	Will Rogers; Pickens	Rakov's Music and	Family Theater:	Beethoven Foun-
9:15	Sisters; Revelers; or.	popular soloists.	sketch; music....	dation: glee club.
9:30	Studio report.....	American Album	Fred Waring's	Local dance music.
9:45	NBC talk series.....	of Familiar Music	Pennsylvanians .	Reports; news....
10:00	Mme. Schumann-Heink	Victor Young's Or-	Dramatic sketch...	Wayne King and
10:15	Associated French	chestra; soloist...	Studio reports.....	his orchestra....
10:30	Societies; speakers;	Sketch, with Ro-	Forty-five Minutes	ERA Orch. of Un-
10:45	glee club	land Young; orch.	in Hollywood.....	employed Musicians

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WAAB, Opening luncheon of Advertising Federation of America.
1:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: guest speakers; readings; orchestra.
1:30 WNAC, Doubleheader, Red Sox-St. Louis, Fenway Park, Fred Hoey, reporter.
2:30 WBZ, Annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America: speakers.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:15 WEEI, Herbert Ager, Pulitzer Prize winner, and Eleanor C. Chilton.
5:16 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, "An Honest Deal," network dramatic sketch.
8:15 WAAB, Keyboard Fantasies: Donald Van Wart and Frances Johnson.
8:30 WEEI, Garden Concert: Gladys Swarthout; soloists; ensemble; orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; tenor soloist.
9:00 WNAC, Rosa Ponselle, soprano; chorus; concert orchestra.
9:30 WEEI, House Party, with Joe Cook, soloists, vocal groups and orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Evening Dream Hour: Mischa Levitski, concert pianist; NBC Symphony Orchestra, Frank Black, conductor.
10:00 WEEI, Amelita Galli-Curci; Gene Arnold; Lullaby Lady; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 WAAB, Musical Album: Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
10:45 WEEI, Gothic Echoes: Radio City mixed chorus; organ.
11:30 WEEI, Spanish Anaquinos Torres de Galicia; mixed chorus.

Boston Art Notes

Etchings at Goodspeed's

A varied assortment of etchings is on exhibition at Goodspeed's Book and Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place.

There are three or four of Goya's powerful bull-fighting and bull-baiting prints, darkly dramatic and full of energy; there are heads and studies of bathers, light and well-modeled, by Anders Zorn. Several examples by William Heintzelman include a "Scene du Music-Hall," "Le Bibliophile," a finely drawn Crucifixion, and a Mother and Child having expressive qualities. There is a second state of Charles Meryon's curious etching of the Ministère de la Marine, the air peopled by strange monsters and warlike portents. D. Y. Cameron is represented by the strong and somber "Rue Saint-Julien-le-pauvre" and the less interesting "Newgate." Joseph Pennell's "Thames from Richmond Hill" and his lightly etched "St Paul's over Waterloo Bridge," are here, with Muirhead Bone's "Demolition of Sardinian Chapel." There are some Frank Benson studies of wild ducks, Louis C. Rosenberg's "Notre Dame de Provins," Francis Dodd's "Pamplona" and much else to interest those to whom the varied possibilities of the etched plate appeals. S. S.

Music

Pops Masqueraders

It was Children's Night at the Pops last night, and the costume parade of youthful music lovers rather o'ertopped the program in interest. There was a long line of boys and girls attired in costumes of really exceptional beauty and imagination. It was easy to believe Mr. Fiedler's announcement that it had been difficult to choose the winners. First prize for girls went to tiny Irene Reichman of Brookline for her Pierette outfit, and first for boys to Larry Parker of Winchester, a microscopic Huck Finn. Second awards went to Eleanor Doe of Watertown and Richard Hayes.

But the musical side of the evening had its interest, too. The well-chosen program included the "William Tell" and the "1812" Overtures, a suite from "Carmen," Taylor's "Looking Glass Insects" and Saint-Saëns's "Animals' Carnival." This last was naturally the most popular. One of the contestants in the costume parade, asked if she knew what was portrayed in the section titled "Persons with Long Ears," promptly replied, "Yes; critics." L. A. S.

Motion Pictures

Not So Great

A film star we don't think's just dandi
Is the over-arch Elissa Landi

But Miss Landi is able to imitate emotion, temperament and a foreign accent with a fair amount of success in the new screen play at the Metropolitan Theater, called "The Great Flirta-tion." She plays with evident enjoyment the continental actress, Zita Marishka, who can't act and can't love anybody else very much since she is so deeply engaged in loving herself. We're not sure whether the great flirtation is supposed to be with Mr. Adolphe Menjou, whom she marries, or Mr. David Manners, whom she regards with self-centered fondness.

As Stephan Karpath, supposititiously a great actor, Mr. Menjou carries some scenes with fine characterization and lets others slip a little wearily through his fingers. To Mr. Gregory Ratoff, actor-author of the story, the worst tragedy that could befall an actor of any standing is to wind up in a stock company in one of the Dakotas. After losing, Zita, Stephan meets this fate with a histrionic fortitude that somehow doesn't quite register (possibly because it is so unnecessary). Mr. Lynne Overman's calm detachment as a theatrical manager or something has the gleam of reality in a make-believe world.

"Ship Ahoy" is the stage show, with suitable naval dressings, and the Elida Ballet in drill routines. The Four Gobs are excellent Negro tap-dancers. Mr. George Beatty, calling himself the "Associated Pest," conducts this party, and Mr. Fabien Sevitsky conducts the orchestra in "George M. Cohan Impressions." M. L.

Mystery Plus Wit

"The Thin Man," new photoplay at the State, is a well-knit mystery with the culprit conventionally disguised as the only member of the cast against whom suspicion is not directed. The film gives Mr. William Powell opportunity to display the nonchalance, savoir faire, aplomb and je ne sais quoi for which he is distinguished. It also supplies an exceptionally clever book for which Mr. Dashiell Hammett, author of the novel from which the photoplay is made, must, we suppose, share credit with Mr. Albert Hackett and Miss Frances Goodrich, who adapted it, and with the director, Mr. W. S. Van Dyke, of whom you may have heard. Unfortunately, the adapters have thought it necessary to inject some vulgarity along with the wit, and Mr. Van Dyke has permitted Mr. Powell to appear as more devoted to drinking than to detecting. Miss Myrna Loy is the wife of his bosom. It's an M-G-M picture, and apart from its lapses from taste, a good entertainment. L. A. S.

Cuban Aviation School Opens

HAVANA, June 16 (By U. P.)—The new Cuban aviation school has opened with 19 cadets, selected from 125 who took examinations.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Pay Rolls Revised

Final work on the annual revision of the pay roll of the city of Boston moves apace at City Hall with the procedure in connection with sliding scale increases in salaries made possible by action of the State Legislature.

This sliding scale will affect mainly the public-school teachers, the Boston policemen and the firemen. Mayor Mansfield yesterday announced that this work will consume the better part of three weeks, but that when the work is all done, the increased payments will be retroactive to Jan. 1.

Fails to Help Librarians

But there is one group of maybe three or four hundred city employees who have been practically voiceless in being able to call to the attention of the Mayor what has seemed to many citizens little less than gross unfairness when the requirements for this service are considered in connection with their financial emoluments.

Boston Public Library Branch workers, mainly women, are required to be college graduates or equally well provided with education and yet they are among the poorest paid of all Boston's 20,000-odd city employees.

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Hot Water and Lobsters

Legislation moved along haltingly on Beacon Hill this week. The lawmakers were too busy thinking of Worcester, "before and after taking." The Republicans were figuring the chances of their ticket, made last Saturday, while the Democrats were in various degrees of temperature as they gazed on the duel Joseph B. Ely and James M. Curley were fighting, the final results of which are not yet well estimated.

Next week the Legislature will have three more or less unimportant vetoes of Governor Ely to consider. One of these bills involves the sum of $3800 compensation to a lobster fisherman for damage done to his crustaceans from fresh water introduced in the water in the harbor at Cohasset by a state reclamation project.

The Senate Ways and Means Committee, which took the occasion of the lapse in legislative business to clean up some pending matters, reported favorably a bill creating a state milk control board.

The committee recommended that provision giving the board power to fix the retail price of milk, and exempting cream used for manufacturing purposes from its control, be stricken from the measure.

Horses, Dogs, Lotteries

With some amendments not yet voted on the Senate Ways and Means Committee on next Tuesday, probably will report favorably the horse and dog racing bill, it was said by persons who should know at the State House last evening.

And while legalized Massachusetts gambling propositions are being considered by the committee executively next Tuesday, it'll have under its composite nose a bill to ascertain the wishes of the people on enactment of a state lottery law.

More than $500,000 in state construction work, mainly highway building or rebuilding, were awarded yesterday at the State Department of Public Works by Chairman Frank E. Lyman.

If Mr. Nelson Pratt, Representative from Saugus and Lynnfield, gots after the seat in Congress now held by William P. Connery of Lynn, that Democrat will have a hard sprint to keep Mr. Pratt from outrunning him.

Rush Jones

Unheralded Flight Of 10,000 Miles Made By Oxford Student

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A solo flight of 10,000 miles from Australia to England brought Mr. Derek Rawnsley, an Oxford undergraduate, back to his University for the summer term. But his achievement, which a few years ago would have earned widespread publicity, passed almost unnoticed by the press.

Further evidence of the absence of fuss which now accompanies long-distance fliers has been seen in the almost unheralded arrival in England on a record flight from Australia of Mr. Bernard Rubin and Mr. K. Waller. These two amateur fliers, when last heard of, were engaged in a survey of the route to Australia in anticipation of the Mac-Robertson race next Autumn, for which they intend to compete.

On the return trip from Port Darwin they found they had arrived at Rangoon in very good time and decided to try for the record. When they got out of their plane at a Sussex airdrome they had accomplished the flight in eight days eleven hours fifty minutes, thus unofficially breaking Mr. James Mollison's record by over ten hours. And that was the first intimation anyone had of the event.

Mr. Rawnsley's flight was a quieter affair for he was flying his own Moth machine which he had bought secondhand, and in which he had done only about 100 hours flying. On arrival at his destination he described how he had "sauntered" over the 10,000 miles in about ten weeks, stopping here and there as the humor seized him. He frankly confessed that he knew very little about either his engine or navigation.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

The Moscow Theatrical Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

ASKED what in his opinion was the outstanding success of the 1933-34 theatrical season, the director of a Moscow theater replied, "Shakespeare." He added, perhaps half-jokingly, that the English dramatist had proved more popular with Moscow playgoers and critics alike than any Russian dramatist, classical or modern. The Second Art Theater's production of "Twelfth Night," played on a revolving stage with a gusto which seems to the present writer closer to the Elizabethan spirit than any production he has seen on the English-speaking stage, is considered by some the most popular play of the year. "As You Like It" and "King Lear" have been well received. The First Art Theater has included "Romeo and Juliet" in next season's repertoire and the Second Art Theater "King Richard III" and "Much Ado About Nothing." Other theaters contemplate Shakespearean productions.

The interest in Shakespeare is one phase of the present Soviet cultural tendency, evidenced in education by the re-introduction into schools of history and geography in their traditional forms, and in the theater by wide revival of classics, Russian and foreign. Even Meyerhold, iconoclast of the Soviet theatrical world, has turned his interest to classics, which he does not hesitate, however, to revise. The Second Art Theater is preparing two of John Fletcher's plays, "The Spanish Curate" and "The Tamer Tam'd"—the latter not previously translated into Russian—one of Lope de Vega's comedies and a dramatization for child audiences of an unannounced Dickens novel. To celebrate Pushkin's centenary, this theater will produce "The Queen of Spades."

* * *

The director of the First Art Theater, the prestige of which is increasing rather than diminishing under Soviet rule, told this writer that he intended to produce next season Gorky's new play, "Enemies," Ostrovsky's "The Storm," Kirshon's "Marvellous Alloy," Bulgakov's "Molière" and a dramatization of Pickwick. The theater also will revive Griboedov's "The Misfortune of Being Wise," Tchekhov's "The Sea Gull," Tolstoy's "Tsar Fedor," and Ibsen's "Apparitions."

In the season now closing, the most notable production was perhaps the new Soviet opera, "Katerina Ismailova," based upon Leskov's story, "Lady Macbeth of Mtzensk County." This is the first opera since the Revolution which has received popular and critical acclaim. The 27-year-old composer, Shostakovitch, had previously written one unsuccessful opera based upon Gogol's story, "The Nose," and the incidental music for the Vachtangov Theater's unconventional production of "Hamlet." He has completed a new ballet which is being produced this summer in Leningrad.

It is difficult to gauge the popularity of plays produced in Moscow, because attendance is no indication. Interest is great and theaters are few for so large a city, so that there is rarely a vacant seat at any theater. However, many consider that Shkvarkin's "Another Man's Child," produced in several theaters, pleased the public mos.. This amusing farce-comedy perhaps afforded welcome relief from the severe doses of "culture" and "Communist ideology" which are sometimes wearying to the people. The success of "Twelfth Night" may have been partly due to the same cause.

* * *

A number of American plays produced in Russian, were received politely but without much enthusiasm. These included O'Neill's "Desire Under the Elms" and "All God's Chillun Got Wings," Dreiser's "American Tragedy" and a play by John Dos Passos, "Fortune Heights," which one enthusiastic American visitor described as a "real slice of American life," but which impressed this writer in its Russian version as an unconvincing travesty upon American life.

The outstanding drama of the season probably was the Kamerny theater's production of Vishnevsky's new play, "Optimistic Tragedy," whose central character is a heroic woman Bolshevik commissar who converts a turbulent and undisciplined band of sailors into a compact unit of the Red Army in the early days of the Revolution. Mme. Koonen's creation of this rôle aroused great enthusiasm. Gorky's play, "Egor Bulichov and Others," first produced by the Vachtangov theater in the spring of 1933, was added to the repertoire of the First Art Theater this season, and gained new acclaim. If this is not a great play it is surely effective theater. A sequel, "Dostigaev and Others," was not so successful.

Some critics aver that the cinema version of Ostovosky's "The Storm" must be ranked above all plays as the principal dramatic success of the year. The success of this picture was particularly welcome because the Soviet cinema had declined somewhat from previous high standards.

By Giacomelli, Venice, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Woman Combing Her Hair," by Isabel Bishop; Shown in the Pavilion of the United States at the Venice Biennial Exhibition of 1934.

Biennial Exhibition at Venice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice

THE Biennial Art Exhibition of 1934 was opened as usual by the King of Italy, who was received at the various foreign pavilions by the Ambassador or Minister of each country. The exhibition will remain open until the end of October.

Two new pavilions have been added—those of Austria and Greece. The other nations represented by pavilions of their own are the United States of America, Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, U. S. S. R., Switzerland and Poland. In each of these pavilions there are about 150 to 200 works.

In the midst of the foreign pavilions, which are scattered about the shady garden of the exhibition island, stands the large building where more than 1000 works by Italian artists are to be seen. This year the large entrance hall of the Italian pavilion has been reserved for a collection of nineteenth-century portraits. There are about 500 of these from many countries, and among them are famous portraits by Goya, Canova, Ingres, Opie, Raeburn, Lawrence, David, Appiani, Winterhalter, Sargent, Whistler, Lehnbach and Rodin.

While all the other pavilions belong to their governments, that of the United States is the property of the Grand Central Art Gallery This year the works in it are from the Whitney Museum. The picture by Isabel Bishop, "Woman Combing Her Hair," stands out in a fine collection of important pictures.

The German pavilion is strong in sculpture. Kolbe has two splendid bronzes and Fritz Behn a life-size panther in stone. The painting shows the new direction of German art toward the tradition of Holbein and Dürer.

The French Government has lent, for one room in its pavilion, a collection of pictures by Manet. Among living French artists represented are Ségonzac, Vuillard and Bonnard.

The Belgian pavilion has a group of pictures by Opsomer. The Belgian retrospective show is of paintings and drawings by Rassenfosse.

England has a remarkable show of representative modern artists. James Pryde, J. D. Innes, Algernon Newton and Vanessa Bell are among the painters. The sculptors are Maurice Lambert and W. Reid Dick.

In the Spanish pavilion are sculptures by José Capuz and pictures by Joaquin Mir.

Nicholas Joep of Holland sends a portrait of Aldous Huxley; Isaac Israels has some interesting pictures, and Jan Sluyter is represented by five canvases.

In the Hungarian pavilion the pictures by Aba-Novak and Stefano Csok must be noticed, and in that of Switzerland those of Cuno Amiet and Hermann Haller.

The large pavilion of Soviet Russia has some remarkable pictures by Deyneka, Kouprine, Petrov-Vodkine and Pietro Williams. The last-named painter was born in Moscow in 1902. He is very personal, both in his color and in his treatment of ordinary subjects. Ivan Efimov, the sculptor, has sent a few of his studies of animals. His wild boar in wood is an arresting work.

In the pavilion of decorative art are to be seen the latest designs in glass and lacquer, as well as beautiful silks and unusual materials for the house.

According to Rivera

Portrait of America, by Diego Rivera; with explanatory text by Bertram D. Wolfe. New York: Covici, Friede. $3.50.

HISTORY without propaganda would make absorbing reading. More, if one could gain a sure knowledge of the past the present would seem less continuously a riddle. Or so it would seem to those who wish to gain in grasp of tendencies through some degree of understanding the existing world. So often the historian has had individual bias, or a personal récipé for social peace and progress, that it is possible to approach an exact estimate of past events only by reading all around a subject and striking as best one may one's own balance of the verities.

There are probably few shocks so great as the discovery by those who continue their studies after leaving school that history textbooks tell only what their compilers and the educational authorities think the readers should know. For propaganda is far from being the patented possession of one country and one emergency.

This being the custom, that the various organizations having access to public opinion shall attempt to influence that opinion according to the several policies of these organizations, it is not astonishing that Diego Rivera should seek to express his radical criticisms of existing social and industrial conditions. Even while he was doing his first frescoes in Mexico he gave unflattering pictorial report of American industrial and financial leaders. That he would continue to express his radicalism when commissioned to do frescoes in the United States would seem obvious. He ran true to form, leaving a trail of rejection among the conservatives because of his interpretations of America in the San Francisco Stock Exchange, in the Detroit Museum of Fine Arts and in Rockefeller Center, New York. Because he insisted on including a portrait of Lenin in the Rockefeller fresco, authorities in control of the building paid him in full, dismissed him, and destroyed this work.

Rivera used part of the Rockefeller money to paint for the New Workers' School in Fourteenth Street, New York, a series of panels that should be largely a pictorial historical pageant of America according to a Communist viewpoint. The result is startling in its accent upon protest, its detailing of the suffering of the exploited, its glorification of the beneficent leaders of labor, and its caricaturing of those who have gone in for rugged individualism rather than for mass welfare. Propaganda again, of a sort strident, unfamiliar and, naturally, one-sided in its interpretation of American history. Apparently there is no inclination to object officially to the New Workers' School frescoes in their present location, where they do most of their preaching to the converted.

These frescoes embody a running discussion of the growth of the labor unions, and illustrate the divisions that have come into the ranks of radical workers and thinkers because of the divergency of aims that have grown out of differences of theory and policy. Señor Rivera in a foreword explains the varying motives behind each of his fresco undertakings in the United States and Mr. Wolfe supplies voluminous comment. One does not look to such a record, either in pictures or text, for the judicial sort of fairness that characterized Galsworthy. Here is a violent theme, set forth with violence, yet a theme that the times are finding must be duly weighed. There are many illustrations. E. C. S.

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London Art Exhibitions

By Frank Rutter

London

NEW paintings by William Nicholson, shown at the Leicester Galleries, should help visitors from abroad to realize how many of the most distinguished English painters still hold themselves aloof from the Royal Academy. Since he first won fame as one of the "Beggarstaff Brothers" and by his woodcuts in the '90s, William Nicholson has enjoyed an ever-increasing reputation as one of our best and most original painters. He was a prominent member of the International Society, even in the far-off days when Whistler was its president; he is represented in the Luxembourg, the Tate Gallery, the Fitzwilliam and many other important public galleries; yet he is of so retiring a nature and so disinclined to seek publicity that he rarely sends his work now to exhibitions. All he does is absorbed eagerly into private collections. Others have organized exhibitions of his paintings—museum officials and dealers—but these exhibitions have consisted chiefly of his earlier works, and it is long since he held a one-man show of his recent paintings.

Yet as this exhibition at the Leicester Galleries proves, Nicholson, though now ripe in years, is painting today better than ever. Had his new portrait group of Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill been shown at the Academy, it would certainly have been one of the pictures of the year. Rarely have we seen an interior pitched in so high a key of color and so flooded with the light of morning sunshine as this radiant painting of the Winston Churchills seated at the breakfast table in their country house, "Chartwell." The room is very simply furnished, the figures, though admirably characterized, are natural and homely; the picture conceals the subtle art of its design by its charm of intimacy and naturalness. It is a peep into the private life of a celebrity, and at the same time it is a most accomplished work of art. Through the French windows, wide open, we get a lovely glimpse of the smiling spring landscape outside, and every detail in the picture keeps its place as part of one harmonious whole bathed in brilliant sunlight.

* * *

William Nicholson has always been a fine portrait painter, but in these new paintings he adds to his other qualities an exquisite sensibility to the prismatic beauty of light. "The Countess Spencer" is another of his recent triumphs of portraiture, delicate and distinguished in handling and most luminous in its color. A group of two schoolboys, "Michael and Gabriel Sacher," and "Diana Low" are other notable portrait paintings in this exhibition, which also includes a number of delightful small landscapes, among which may be noted the silver and jade river scene, "Hervé Fishing" and a vivacious, broadly handled impression of the artist's own home in the country, "Spring, Sutton Veney." The masterly way in which a dog is put in as a detail in the foreground of this sketch may be instanced as an example of the perfect expressiveness of Nicholson's draftsmanship, however minor the accessory, however summary the treatment.

Another pleasant exhibition at the Leicester Galleries consists of water colors and drawings by Dame Laura Knight, A. R. A. These include characteristic examples of her favorite circus and ballet subjects, and also some witty pen drawings mildly satirizing typical scenes in the life of modern society. But just as "The Old Stump, Compton," with its brilliant, sunny coloring, is one of the best and most enjoyable of this artist's exhibits at the Royal Academy, so among her water colors here, there are none more winning and attractive than her landscape subjects. In many of these she attains a rare and refreshing delicacy, notably in her slightly Japanese design of hill tops emerging from "Early Mist, Malvern." This is quite subdued in its pale colors of early morning, but "Tree Stump" is in quite another style, and its brilliant color shows how well Laura Knight can handle the dazzling effect of full summer sunshine.

* * *

Some admirably fresh green landscapes are again the conspicuous feature of Basil Jonzen's new paintings at the Redfern Gallery. This young artist is still under 21, and for his age he shows an astonishing sureness of touch and maturity of style. He skillfully harmonizes a rich variety of fresh spring greens in "Windy Day, Almogia," which is just a mass of foliage very broadly but beautifully painted. By looking down on green trees and white houses he has secured a novel and attractive design for his "Rainy Day from the Window," while in "Pine Trees, Villajoyosa" he gives us a delightfully decorative composition built up out of pine trees contrasted with yellow earth and a glimpse of blue sea. The freshness of Basil Jonzen's vision of nature and the precocious mellowness of his color and quality of paint make him one of the most gifted and promising artists of his age now working in England.

Another quite young artist who possesses a welcome freshness of outlook is Gerard Bryant, who is the most successful exhibitor among the group of young people calling themselves "The Nineteen-Thirties," at the Cooling Galleries in New Bond Street. His painting, "The Old and the New," shows us an unexpected and unhackneyed view of the London offices of The Christian Science Monitor in Adelphi Terrace, with the Shell-Mex Building beyond. The two styles of architecture, that of the Adam Brothers and of the present-day giant structure, are skillfully contrasted, and the artist makes good use of the car park in the foreground to enrich his design with some bold and decorative color contrasts. Gerard Bryant also shows a personal sense of color in his pineapple still-life.

Some sound, promising work is also contributed to this exhibition by Stephany Cooper, Blanche Dutton, Patrick Phillips, Nancy Brockman and Bernard Pike. All the exhibitors are past or present students at the Byam Shaw School of Art, where the present head, Mr. F. E. Jackson, has taught them by precept and example that good drawing is the one sure foundation for excellence in paint. There is no monotony of style in this exhibition, but there is no shirking of drawing; and this virtue alone makes the exhibition remarkable.

Open Air Theater Season Opens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE Open Air Theater in Regent's Park, the opening play of the season was "As You Like It," with a young film star, Miss Anna Neagle—who had never before played in Shakespeare—taking, at short notice, the part of Rosalind, in place of Miss Phyllis Neilson-Terry, who was indisposed.

From this ordeal—a trying one in any circumstances, but doubly so to an actress inexperienced on the stage—Miss Neagle emerged with much credit to herself. She made a bright, vivacious and intelligent Rosalind, and acted very cleverly. She was most convincing, I thought, in the lightly ironical passages, and excellent in the scene with Oliver, at the close of which she executed the best fainting-fall, by far, that I remember seeing from any Rosalind.

These commendations, however, must not be construed into an opinion that this pleasing young actress is rightly cast for the part. A perfect presentation of the Duke's daughter—most nearly approached by Miss Fabia Drake, among the younger actresses of today—calls for a presence, a poise, a depth of feeling, vocal gifts and a dignity of style which are not at Miss Neagle's command. I should have preferred to see the part entrusted to Miss Margaretta Scott, who this year, as last, played Celia very effectively. This actress's handsome presence and fine diction serve her well in Shakespeare; though she should guard against a growing tendency to intone her lines. Decoratively, Miss Neagle and Miss Scott make a beautiful pair.

Mr. Jack Hawkins did all that is possible with somewhat colorless Orlando; and Mr. John Drinkwater brought a pleasing, if slightly ponderous, dignity to the part of the banished Duke, and spoke his lines admirably. Sir Nigel Playfair tackles Jaques, though not, to my thinking, quite successfully, because the part should assuredly be acted without any sort of histrionic trickery or intoned declamation, but very simply and sincerely, with little gesture and much intellectual authority. Jaques and Touchstone are, among the males, the brains of the comedy; which reminds me that, from an acting viewpoint, the most successful pair were Touchstone and Audrey admirably played by Mr. Hewitt and Miss Eileen Beldon. Mr. Hewitt did all that could be done with the verbal subtleties of the courtier-clown; and Miss Beldon gave us a veridical piece of Elizabethan characterization—a trifle exaggerated perhaps, but vividly colored and instinct with a commendable gusto. Miss Beldon enjoys herself immensely. Among the new Shakespearean productions, to follow, will be "The Comedy of Errors" and "Love's Labor's Lost." P. A.

Open Air Theater, Regent's Park—Sydney Carroll and Lewis Schaverien present "As You Like It," by William Shakespeare. Produced by Robert Atkins, May 21, 1934.

A Singer Looks Ahead

By Winthrop P. Tryon

New York

GO AHEAD on a shoestring, rather than close up shop, Miss Jeannette Vreeland, the soprano, advises organizations that are devoted to vocal art. For, as she has observed matters, a singing society can discontinue its activities very easily; and, having once gone out of existence, it returns with great difficulty. It much resembles Mary Jane studying the piano. A little obstacle, and she lets her lessons drop; nor will she, under ordinary persuasion, resume them.

So, keep up your practice, Mary Jane! Be at the studio tomorrow with your piece, and play your notes the best you are able. Do not disappoint your teacher! Forbid your fingers to lose the feel of the keyboard!

Oratorio happens to be the line that Miss Vreeland specially pursues, and she has watched both the doings and the undoings of recent seasons with interested attention. Moreover, she has undertaken to help groups along that were struggling to survive. She, and many another person of the vocal profession as well, has endeavored to lighten costs by accepting, when circumstances required, a diminished honorarium for services rendered.

* * *

"With a little bravery on everybody's part," said she, giving her views for The Christian Science Monitor, "it was evident that the music could in most instances be kept going. When all the people concerned pulled together, situations that seemed desperate were saved. As for us artists, we remembered that committees were generous to us in prosperous days; and to be fair, we asked only nominal fees for our singing in the days that followed.

"I have been surprised at the courage with which the members of small institutions sometimes hold on through thick and thin; and on the other hand, at the want of resistance with which the members of large ones encounter adverse odds. Take the men and women of the Mendelssohn Choir of Sunbury, Penna., whom Mr. John Lewis Roberts instructs and directs. I have assisted them in presenting Dvořák's "Stabat Mater." As far as I saw into their affairs, there was no sign of giving up or of letting go. They are a chorus, let me tell you, that can sing, and Mr. Roberts is a musician who can conduct. Of course the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, the Oratorio Society of New York, the Mendelssohn Choir of Toronto, the Worcester County (Mass.) Musical Association and the Bethlehem (Penna.) Bach Choir remain. But where is the Evanston (Ill.) Festival? To all appearances, discontinued; at any rate, suspended since 1933. Happily at Cincinnati, affairs proceed as usual; also at Ann Arbor, Mich. At San Antonio, Texas, the "Seven Last Words" used to be given every year, sustained by private guaranty. That enterprise has been lately interrupted but I hope not permanently stopped.

* * *

"As a rule, the little, rather than the big, organizations are the ones, I suppose, that tend to disappear. Big or little, however, they find it better, when they have a setback, to stand and fight than to break up and dissolve, expecting to reëstablish themselves later."

Miss Vreeland has plenty of enthusiasm for tone in general, as well as for song in particular. She has abundant optimism regarding the concert public and withal a disposition for recalling dispirited communities to activity. At the same time, she is quite a realist; and she not only knows, but is ready also to say, what's what. She can, and if asked she will, tell which of the audiences she has from time to time faced entertain a true liking for oratorio or anything else musical, and which are cold, inert and unimpressionable. No escape for the careless; she marks them. She is disinclined, naturally enough, to rebuke, yet she takes thought before she commends. Perhaps being a woman and a successful performer, she can do that both with assurance and without offense; and beyond doubt, she is engaged in the most useful kind of criticism when venturing to do it.

* * *

Not to quote her there, but to pursue paths of interview more trodden and to reproduce some remarks about conductors, "No two men," said she, "are alike in their directing, let them talk about tradition all they will. Obeying one conductor's beat today and another's tomorrow means going through altogether different experiences. Nor, to think of them singly, does any man, I care not who, direct twice in the same manner. To rehearse 'Messiah' under what baton you please this afternoon and to assist at a performance under the same baton this evening, means, again, so-

On the Screen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

RACKETEERS haven't any friends among the law-abiding public. Perhaps that is why the Hollywood studios continue to exploit the underworld as a means of getting strong elements into film melodramas. You may have wondered why such a vital subject as government by political patronage doesn't get into pictures. The reason is that politically appointed censors will not pass without drastic cuts films that intimate that there can be such a thing as corruption in public office in the United States.

Warner Brothers' latest underworld film is "Fog Over Frisco," which centers about an excitement-mad girl who consorts with bank-wrecking crooks. That her adventure results fatally for her is a poor compensation for the flaunting of dives and criminals on the screen. Too insistent is the impression that the opportunity of exhibiting another spectacle of viciousness as a means of supplying a dubious sort of hectic entertainment is the film's real reason for being. Mr. Donald Woods, Miss Margaret Lindsay, Mr. Hugh Herbert and Miss Bette Davis are in the cast. At one point the criminals are pursued by police in motor-cars, motorcycles, speedboat and airplane in a scene that is so close to a travesty of itself that one would not have been astonished to see patrolmen leave their beats and join the chase on bicycles and kiddie kars.

* * *

What a picture the inside story of Tammany Hall would make. The records of the Seabury investigation would provide material for a dozen "epics." For comedy relief there could be episodes showing how patrolmen won promotion for bravery by the simple process of pushing derelict men off the piers and plunging in to make heroic rescues. Then there was the playful method of protecting prominent men arrested for some misdemeanor, such as being present where gaming implements were found. Again derelicts played their parts, being hustled into the police stations and substituted in the cells for the men whose names appeared on the sergeant's blotter. In court next morning the chagrined policemen who made the arrests were unable to identify the prisoners, who were forthwith turned into the street because of lack of evidence to hold them. Policemen who made too many indiscreet arrests were banished to the wide open spaces of Staten Island or transferred to outer margins of the Bronx.

* * *

"Are We Civilized?" a Raspin production, directed by Edwin Carewe from a story by Harold Sherman, is being shown at the Rivoli. It is a plea against intolerance and injustice, racial and otherwise, illustrating its theme in flashes of historical incidents through the centuries, and bringing briefly to the screen great preachers of the brotherhood of man. The story focuses upon a modern episode involving the head of an international news agency. The scene is some unidentified European country in which a news censorship has been introduced as a means of supporting a régime that seeks to build a new policy without regard for the lives or property of those who are unsympathetic toward it. Mr. William Farnum, a screen favorite of the pre-talkie days, was a strong choice for the embattled newsman, who pleads for racial tolerance, civilization as an evolving force and broader nationalistic attitudes.

* * *

"Sisters Under the Skin," a Columbia picture, invites the spectators to pity a millionaire who deserts his home because his wife is busy with social engagements and escorts an actress to Paris, where he showers upon her costy gifts. But she loves a composer, and so the millionaire gracefully retires. Apparently we have here one of the favorite formulas of popular fiction; a spectacle for wishful thinkers of a person reveling in luxury, with the outer forms of respectability preserved and the reward of romance at the end. Mr. Frank Morgan, Miss Elissa Landi and Mr. Joseph Schildkraut are the principal decorations of this confection. The millionaire's wife admires the actress, too, hence the film's title. We hope Kipling will receive royalties.

For people who give a thought to the nature of their screen bonbons the Cinderella theme of "Sisters Under the Skin" has a more appropriate treatment as sweetened froth in "Heart Song," a Ufa operetta with Miss Lilian Harvey as a lady's maid who wins the affection of a duke in the Court of the Empress Eugénie. Miss Harvey is engaging as a dancer and singer when she doesn't twist her face into supposedly piquant masks. The director may be at fault in this, as Miss Mady Christians as the Empress makes faces too. E. C. S.

New Music in Central Europe

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

AT THE latest Philharmonic concert Klemperer conducted—for Vienna—a very original program: Berlioz's Ouverture "Carnaval Romain," Debussy's "Three Nocturnes," Stravinsky's "Pétrouchka" and Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer's Night's Dream." The heterogeneous styles of the works were well held together by the conductor. Though the program was full of variety, and the contrasts were stressed to the full, the choice and performance of the works were so successful that, in a certain sense, they constituted one big Symphony: an Allegro with Introduction by Berlioz, an Adagio in three parts by Debussy, a long Scherzo by Stravinsky and a brightly constructed Finale by Mendelssohn. The Philharmonic orchestra played wonderfully; as they always do with a strong conductor at the desk.

Bruno Walter was guest conductor for several evenings at the Staatsoper, when Verdi's "Ballo in Maschera" and "Tristan" were given, and a particularly beautiful performance of "Eugen Onégin," with Lotte Lehmann as Tatiana. The appearance of Walter as guest—on which occasion he also conducted a performance of Janaček's magnificent "Taras Bulba"—was one of the musical events of the season. For the Staatsoper repertory has become thoroughly monotonous. Since Lehár's "Giuditta" the only première has been Wolf-Ferrari's charming but rather antiquated opera "Die vier Grobiane."

Gigli's single guest performance caused the usual and justifiable sensation. He sang superbly as the Duke in "Rigoletto." The title rôle was taken by another guest, the young and extremely talented Alexander Sved. Eugen Szenkar, former musical director of the Cologne opera, conducted a lovely performance of "Fliegende Holländer" and also, at a concert given by the Symphony Orchestra, Mahler's Third Symphony.

* * *

The musical season is, however, now drawing to a close and there are already signs of preparation for the coming one.

A conductor who had just returned from America to Vienna asked me if Europe had any new works of importance to offer for the next concert season. I was able to mention the following: a Suite from Alban Berg's new opera "Lulu"; a new Symphony by Hindemith and smaller pieces by Bartók and Kodály, with some other works. My information came to him as a pleasant surprise, for he had been told in America that European composers had written little that was new.

One thing is certainly true: musical production is smaller today than it was even a few years ago. The output of composers between 1920 and 1930 could not be considered normal. The stimulus provided by the works of Schönberg and Stravinsky increased the productive energy of many composers beyond their natural capacities. In this forced atmosphere many of them wrote works of a quality they were not able to reach later. Those people who believed that the great talents of this period were as numerous as the names on the programs of the festivals were naturally disappointed. The zest that these two masters gave to musical activity no longer compels such results. The restless generation of followers at that period is missing today. In the confusion of modern musical styles some composers may perhaps, lose their way. Nevertheless, I believe that the gradual disappearance of the inflation of new works can only result in a clearing up of the confusion.

* * *

Yet the number of eminent composers of today is surely not less than that of former times. There are new talents to be found, even if they are not quite so riotous in their behavior as their predecessors. Recently, as the adjudicator at a prize competition, I had the opportunity of seeing several works of the youngest composers. The average was well worthy of consideration and some of the compositions showed extraordinary talent.

One of the best, a Pianoforte Sonata by Ludwig Zenk, was played at one of Eduard Steuermann's chamber music concerts. The performance confirmed the excellent impression the sonata had made on the judges. The work is rich in inventiveness, feeling and temperament; it is a brilliant piece of composition and, formally, of an astonishing maturity. From this young composer, who is a pupil of Anton Webern, one may certainly expect a great deal in the future

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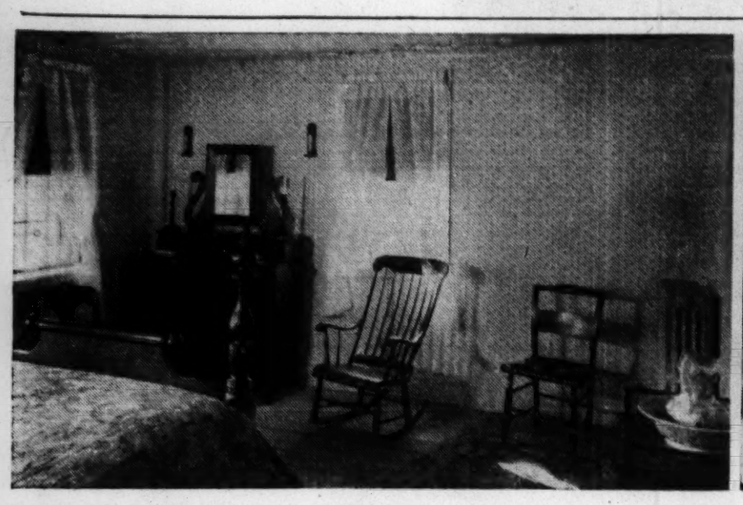
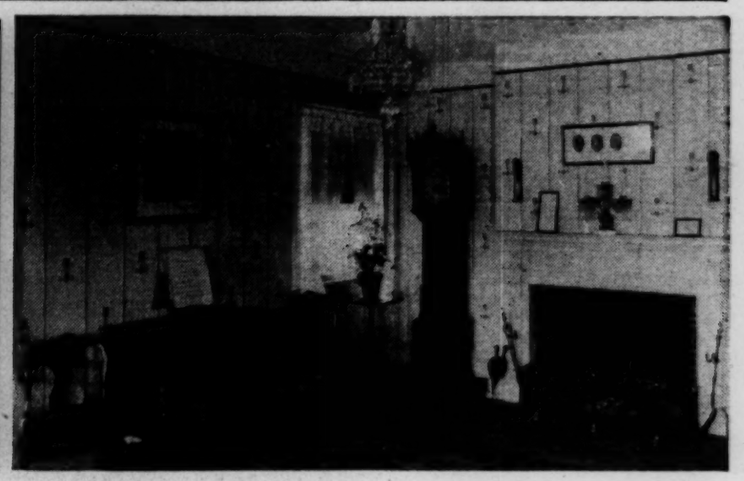




It Is Art If You Like It—It May Be If You Don't

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

THERE is something about the mere sound of the word art that seems to stop a good many of us in our tracks, mentally. Those who speak or write of paintings and sculptures, which are often thought of as making up art, are likely to do so in words we cannot understand. This gives an apparent basis for the impression that only a small part of the human race can expect to know much about the subject. One may be led to believe that he or she definitely has the ability to appreciate various forms of art, or else, just as definitely, has not that ability. An important source of pleasure may be missed by acting on this second opinion. Getting and holding the notion that one belongs to the fancied "have-nots" may result in leaving the whole matter to the imagined "haves," when the truth is the whole idea of two classes is an error from the start. Abilities are not limited to this degree.

It might make the situation simpler, if we come to realize that there is art of one sort or another in everything surrounding us, in our homes and wherever man's hands have left their work. It is easy to see, as soon as the attention has been called to it. Equally as soon, one finds that he has opinions about it based on the pleasure derived from looking at the thing. If we get into the habit of thinking of the appreciation of art as merely looking at things in respect to the pleasure they give to us, it seems to me that the way to fruitful enjoyment in this field will be made much easier.

We All Appreciate Art

If a spoon or a chair has been given a shape that we should rather look at than at other things for the same use which wholly ignored pleasing form, then the chair or spoon becomes an attempt at the beautiful—to have artistic quality, if you like. If the shapes of some spoons please us more than others, as they are sure to do; if we very much like the looks of one type of chairs and do not care for certain other designs; then we have shown a sort of judgement of an art. Hardly any one would care to admit that he or she would have no opinion in such cases, and that all of numerous examples, whether of wood or of silver, would be equally acceptable. Which tends to show that ability to appraise, to appreciate, an art of one kind may be operating in the mind more actively than was thought.

It may seem to be fussing with the dictionary, to say so much about what a certain word means. I am dwelling on it, art, because it seems to interfere with a good many people's enjoyment of the things they have around them. Art is most commonly understood to refer to painting, less often to both painting and sculpture. To be quite precise in mentioning them, those are among the fine arts, are the ones most written about, and in terms that perhaps of necessity are often difficult for the majority to grasp. The fine arts hold boundless riches in enjoyment for whoever cares to give careful attention to them, but it is likely to take more time than is usually at command to learn enough to follow intelligently most writers on these activities.

Applied Art All About Us

The kinds of art that I want to emphasize now are those that aim to beautify common things, such as we are seeing or using every day. If one has never thought much about applied art, it may seem that there is none of it about him. But even painting walls or varnishing furniture is an effort to beautify. So are the designs, even the plain colors, of the clothes we wear; so, too, are the bindings or covers of the books and magazines we read. The trains or motorcars we ride in and the buildings in which we dwell or work are never without some evidence of attempt to make them pleasing to the eye, in form and in color.

These are among some of the ways that art, in the effort to beautify things we use, comes in touch with everybody. This is applying art to objects or structures that are meant first of all to serve some need or desire. Often we have to look intently to find that there has been any endeavor at all to make a certain thing pleasing to the eye, either in shape or in color, but it is very rarely indeed that we meet a complete absence of it. When we do it is likely to be in the tools or appliances that are engaged in producing or constructing that which has elements of beauty of some type. For example, the steam shovels and the concrete mixers that first dig and then line New York's new subways, which have cleanly white stations touched with pleasing colors.

Some familiar things in our homes have merely the forms and colors their uses require. Construction and materials are such as the strict needs of utility demand. There is nothing done to make them look attractive, for no artistic taste has come it into the planning of them or the making. To be sure they are but few — telephone directory, shower-bath curtain, stepladder, some kitchen utensils. None of these is pleasing to look at, but each is for a purpose that it serves well.

Everything else, save for possible similar exceptions, has received more or less attention to the end that it may be gratify our sense of proportion, of comeliness, hue. Sometimes this is carried but a little way beyond the utility's requirements, at other times very far. All these departures from the bare needs of strength and convenience bring in artistic taste on the part of someone who has tried to beautify the object according to his ability and judgment. That has been done because there is universal desire for the beauty that is suitable for the place in which it is applied.

So there is a field that is known as applied art, that gives to useful things a pleasing appearance. In this field come almost everything that we handle or see hourly or daily. So without moving from one's chair one may practice the observing of art, as it appears in the home. Some things observed will be liked, some will be seen indifferently, others disliked. Thus the person is appreciating, or appraising, the applied art at hand. Taste, trained or not, is exercised. From this point one may go far, exercising taste by conscious use, fostering it by reading, by seeking the company of those who are farther advanced.

New York's 'Booksellers' Row'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

NEW YORK, like many other large cities, is full of second-hand bookshops where books are obtainable anywhere from a nickel up, but there is one locality here which is so peculiarly associated with these shops that the section has become famous as "Booksellers' Row." Situated on Fourth Avenue and extending from Tenth to Twelfth Street, it is a busy thoroughfare for the poor in pocket but great in book-love.

Lying in the heart of commercial activity, with its hundreds of office workers, department-store salespeople and others of like occupations, it is a pleasant sight at the noon hour. With all thoughts of office desk and store counter behind them, the booklovers hurry through their lunch in order to have as much time as possible in which to indulge their hobby. Crowding around the book-laden stalls which are the "bargain counters" of the district, they glance eagerly over the displays in the variously priced sections. Books in this stall may be had for 5 cents each, those in the next for 15 cents, and in the one next to it for a quarter or more.

The prices seem trifling, but there are those among these browsers to whom the difference between 15 cents and a quarter is a matter for pause and careful consideration. How many a lunch is skimped, or even skipped, for the sake of what is regarded the better alternative of purchasing some much-desired item, will never be known.

There is probably not a new book in all of "Booksellers' Row." If this be so, it is probably equally true that there is not a book on the stalls, or in the well-filled shelves inside, no matter how old or ill-conditioned it may be, which does not have its appeal for some purchaser.

Many of these book-seekers undoubtedly buy from the stalls only for the sake of the knowledge or pleasant reading to be derived from them. Many are modest collectors who, in addition to these motives, add a third—the extra value certain items have for them as collectors. For these many special values are available on the shelves inside at prices around one dollar.

The hugest of these second-hand bookstores prides itself in offering an aggregation of more than 1,000,000 books from which to choose. One might wander about in it for a full day and still not complete his inspection.

Coming into such an emporium for the first time, one is struck by the great mass of volumes which fill every available bit of space in the place. "Where do all these books come from and how can they ever be disposed of?" one wonders. The answer is, they come from book owners who, having a surfeit of volumes, have disposed of them to the dealers. They are bought by those to whom the volumes, an old story to their former owner, are new adventures full of pleasure and possible profit.

C. S. D.

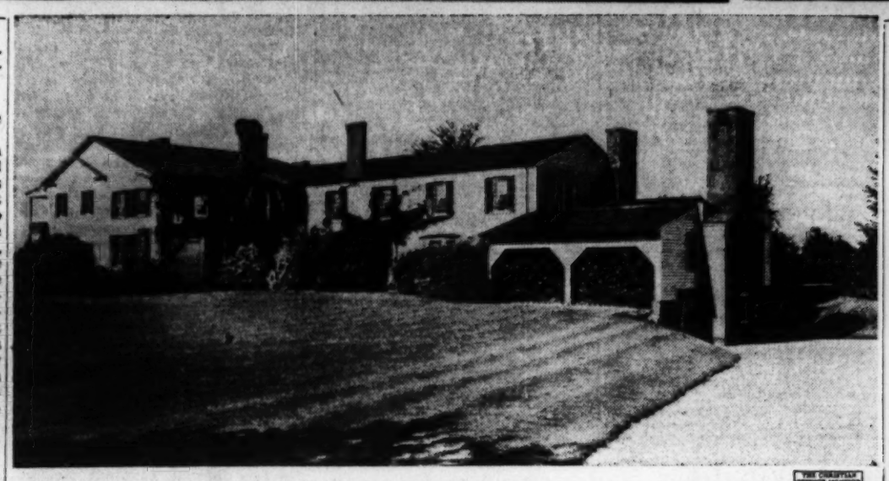
Now, Period Styles for Pianos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN THESE days of aroused interest, when more than ever buyers seek definite style-quality in all home furnishings, the piano has sometimes been quite out of harmony, decoratively speaking. It seemed to be difficult to make it fall in with schemes, both for its general shape and its size, which in the grand type needs a larger room than most homes have. Only with the mechanism of that model can the most exacting standards of the musician be satisfied.

Apparently both these difficulties have been solved in a line of half a dozen or so designs, two of which are shown here. The makers, Mathushek and Son, call the model Spinet Grand—spinet in size and grand in action. Dimensions having been adapted to modern conditions, current tastes in home furnishings were met by harmonizing period adaptations—Duncan Phyfe, Jacobean, Spanish, early American and, last of all, Modern, designed by Joseph Urban associates. The last two are pictured in the adjoining illustration.



Botsford Tavern, in the country between Lansing and Dearborn, Mich., has been bought and restored by Mr. Henry Ford. Below, the building is shown; at the left, above, one of the chambers, furnished much as originally; at the center, the spacious reception room, which has for the most part Empire types; at the right is a small parlor dignified by a grandfather's clock

Old Michigan Tavern Restored

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dearborn, Mich.

TO RESTORE and perpetuate the atmosphere of pioneer American interior decoration, Mr. Henry Ford's activities are widespread. He has come to be a leading connoisseur of the full range of furnishings of the rugged days of crackling fireplaces, grandfather clocks, fiddleback chairs, crystal chandeliers and warming pans.

Among other achievements, he has revived the wall papers of more than a century ago; not only has he uncovered the original ones on historic old parlors but he has had them reproduced. Thus some have become new-old patterns and motifs for the decorator of today.

Here and there old mansions and taverns have been acquired by Mr. Ford—buildings that had offered welcome and hospitality to guests and wayfarers of the mellow past. These have been restored to their original condition, not only reviving the social atmosphere of their former days, but to offer anew decorative ideas. One is Botsford Tavern, a popular stopping place between Dearborn and Lansing when the State was young. For years Mr. Ford's agents have been scouring the country for early American furniture, glassware, engravings, pots, kettles and spits. Thus he has acquired everything of household use and adornment which was needed to re-create the fireside settings of grandfather's day.

In the old days Botsford Tavern, located on the high road to Lansing, was the scene of many social gatherings in its spacious dining and dance halls and was a convenient stopping place for statesmen traveling to and from the capital. Restored to its original condition of a century ago, it has been used by Mr. and Mrs. Ford for old-time parties, Thanksgiving and Christmas gatherings. Now Mr. Ford proposes to open it to the public as a wayside inn. Both inside and out the tavern is now as near to its original condition as it was possible to make it. With the aid of relatives, much of the old furniture which was scattered as the young Botsfords married and established homes has been returned.

The restoration process was a thorough one. Mr. Ford caused to be cut from the various rooms sections of the walls. These squares, carefully taken out without breaking the plaster, were removed to the Dearborn laboratories, where layer after layer of wall paper was peeled off. With painstaking care the original was uncovered without marring the pattern, which was sent to a manufacturer for reproduction.

In former days the parlor was kept locked most of the time, opened only on special occasions. It was here that the host and hostess received only their intimate friends and distinguished guests. The room now has again an atmosphere of pioneer days. Yet, there is a charm and delicacy about the whole theme that seems to assure one that perhaps all was not ruggedness then. Here the wall paper is of an ivory tint with a gold herringbone pattern in a fine stripe and ornaments set at intervals.

Every chair in Botsford tavern is intended for use, and every one truly old. It was in the assembling of the scattered furniture that Mr. Ford first came to know one who had preceded him 100 years or more as a mass producer—Hitchcock, of Hitchcockville, Connecticut, who originated and produced the chairs bearing his name.

Mr. Ford likes to tell his guests of how the characteristic decorations of Hitchcock chairs were applied by using the fingers, which were first dipped in oil, then in dry bronze or gold powder. This was rubbed lightly over the stencil before the part to be decorated was entirely dry. Later, bits of color were touched in with a brush. The stenciled designs on the chair backs are often of the fruit and leaf pattern, though frequently one finds a basket of fruit containing pears and plums or a bunch of grapes with leaves and a rose; again, fountains and birds. A favorite design was the horn of plenty, of which Hitchcock used several variations.

Genial and sincere simplicity is apparent from the moment one steps into the tavern. The grandfather clock, standing near the delicately chiseled marble fireplace in the parlor, is ticking regularly. So it is with everything in the place—intended to be used. The brick oven alongside of the open fireplace in the kitchen bakes as good bread today as it ever did. The splits, broilers and other utensils are frequently used in preparing old-fashioned meals for guests.

Tableware of Many Presidents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

AFTER the turmoil of the Civil War began to subside, the search for American-made china for the White House began with renewed vigor. President Grant was determined that his state dining service should be made in home kilns. The proper quality of china could not be found, however, so he too was forced to import French porcelain, but had the dishes decorated in a way to be as distinctively American as possible. The ecru border, suggestive of the Monroe dishes, was used, and on each was wrought in colors sprays of American flowers. In the border is an inset bearing the United States coat of arms.

The Hays dishes went farther than any of the others in expressing pictorial patriotism. Theodore Davis was commissioned by the President to decorate each piece with individual illustrations of American wild life.

A florid pageant of flowers, birds and animals was the result. Some of the salad plates are shaped and tinted like leaves with landscapes nestling in the bottom. An ice cream plate has a snow shoe decoration; a dinner plate shows a deer in a forest setting. Bears finding honey, black beetles sucking ripe tomatoes, beavers gnawing logs, squirrels climbing trees; these are among the scenes from native haunts displayed. The most spectacular dish in the collection is a large platter with curled corners. On this is painted a large turkey, standing against a flaming sunset.

Garfield, Arthur and Cleveland

Dishes used by the Garfields before they went to the White House to live have been presented by heirs to represent that period so tragically brief. There is a small fruit compote and a dinner plate of hard paste china with no manufacturer's identification. The family initial G in script appears on the larger pieces.

One of the most noticeable dishes on the Arthur shelf is the twelve paneled plate with its 12 sections running into a star in the center. His was a period of elegant dinners at the very apex of ornate Victorian times. This is reflected in the gayly decorated Arthur china. One of the dessert plates has scalloped edges with a group of cupids disporting in clouds in the center. A French plate of hard paste china is decorated with large red roses and butterflies.

Mrs. Cleveland's beautiful Wedgewood plates with borders of full blown roses were frequently used by Mrs. Hoover for luncheon. They gave a touch of color to any combination of dishes that were assembled. On the Cleveland shelf there are other attractive plates. One is decorated with festoons of gay flowers and breakfast plates have deep green borders with an overtracery of gold.

In 1885 the glass works of T. G. Hawkes, Corning, N. Y., made a service of glassware for use by the Clevelands at the Executive Mansion. The set comprised about 50 pieces. Since the days of Andrew Jackson, glassware of suitable quality for the White House was being manufactured in different parts of the United States, but not yet was there to be found china of desirable characteristics from the home potteries for a state dinner service.

The American manufacturers were consulted when Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was planning to purchase new china for the Executive Mansion. She, too, was forced to compromise with imported dishes and American decorations. She drew the designs herself, incorporating a motif of Indian corn and goldenrod in a formal border, the United States coat of arms in colors on the center of each plate. The overtracery of goldenrods against the lustrous blue border recalls Mrs. Harrison's activity in trying to have the goldenrod made the national flower of the United States. The words "Harrison, 1892" were stamped on each plate.

Minton and Haviland for McKinley

The McKinleys introduced modern Minton china to the White House pantry shelves. A dinner plate and a tea plate of it have decorations in blue, pink and gold; while a Haviland breakfast plate has a border of green outlined with gold, and an odd Haviland cup has decorations of pale pink roses.

In the Theodore Roosevelt Administration the state dining room was enlarged, and since then the crescent table will seat 100 guests. The Roosevelts made a nation-wide search in America for a pottery that could turn out a product worthy to be placed before the nation's guests. Failing, they chose Wedgwood porcelain for the full dinner service they ordered and had it decorated with a Colonial motif in white and gold. A border of white and gold is broken by a small inset which contains the United States coat of arms. The Tafts did not buy a complete set of presidential china but had the Roosevelt dishes replenished where cracked and broken pieces were found.

Very hard-heartedly has Congress put an end to souvenir hunters buying broken and discarded White House dishes. "Decayed furniture sales" have been abolished. White House appointments and other Government property when no longer of use must be destroyed entirely. The thrifty Martha Washington had instituted the practice of selling discarded furniture and dishes when she cleaned house before moving from New York to Philadelphia. Mrs. Polk had found the mansion so cluttered that she cleared the pantries and closets for the new equipment which she brought with her or bought after she took possession. Buchanan and Grant both gave the public an opportunity to buy the débris of their predecessors. The most thorough house-cleaning was that of President Arthur. He declared that he would not live in the mansion until it was made habitable. On April 15, 1882, "twenty-four wagon loads of furniture and other household articles were sold at public auction." Fully 5000 persons stood for five hours and bid until the long list of offerings was exhausted, and about $6000 was realized to help with the refurnishings. Besides carpets, chairs, tables and dishes, there were sold vases, maps, lead piping, old iron, lace curtains, stoves, ottomans, two high chairs for children bought by the Hayses, etc. From these sales many of the dishes of the past administrations were procured by souvenir seekers. Years later, many of these owners would consent to part with them only in compliance with the urgent requests of those interested in making the White House china exhibit complete. In the future, these "decayed furniture sales" will not provide a means of helping circulate dishes.

When china, or other White House equipment can no longer be used, it is destined for the bottom of the Potomac River. On the last day of June, the end of the Government fiscal year, a list of condemned articles, at the end of which appears the President's signature, is called for by the director of public buildings and grounds. A truck, or several trucks, are driven up to the rear of the White House and loaded with broken pots, kettles, cracked dishes and glassware, and other discards. The caravan starts toward the river where the load is emptied on the river's edge. After everything is further demolished so that no piece could be of further use if it were rescued from the bottom, the entire cargo is dumped into the Potomac while two Government officials solemnly witness the act!

Forlect Colors, Fortnightly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITHOUT the beating of drums or blowing of horns that often precedes the start of a fresh venture in the publication world, a new periodical called the American Collector began last December to appear every two weeks. In several ways it was something quite novel and attractive, for collectors of all classes of things under the head of antiques.

Its dozen pages are 12 by 16 inches, an easy size to hold and good for illustrations; the paper, type and presswork are high class. Most important of all, well selected articles and a generous amount of news from all parts of the United States, aided by excellent pictures, makes it a very lively, readable and welcome publication.

Now that it has been going for five months, with contents well sustained in quality, we may hope that it is to be a permanent source of information on current matters in this field, while carrying valuable original articles that are the result of research in various fields. The rate is $3 a year and the address is 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Pre-Historic Chinese Jade

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

"UNLESS one is well acquainted with jade pieces he can hardly appreciate the value of these exhibits, some of which are the best ever seen."

In these words W. Perceval Yetts, professor of Chinese Art at London University, pays tribute to the unique importance of an exhibition of antique ornaments in jade at the Courtauld Institute of Art. These have only been recently discovered by excavators and have not previously been exhibited to the public.

The remote antiquity of these marvels of Chinese workmanship will be recognized when it is mentioned that many of the larger pieces date from the Shang-Yin dynasty, that is to say from about the eleventh century B. C. They were discovered at Anyang, which was the site of the last capital but one of this dynasty. A large number of the exhibits come from the province of Honan, where a series of eight tombs, probably the tombs of princes, yielded some unusually magnificent jade pieces.

This exhibition is a revelation of the high level of artistry and craftsmanship in the almost prehistoric days of China 3000 years ago. In view of its rare character and exceptional importance it is hoped that the private collectors who have generously lent their treasures may consent to an extension of the exhibition, so that it may remain on view at the Courtauld Institute for a longer period than was first planned.

F. R.

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Progress in Education

The Parent

Where the Daily Bible Lesson Comes First

Illinois

Dear Editor and Parent Column Friends:

In one of the letters which appeared recently in the Parent, the question was raised about children and the reading of the daily Bible Lessons.

I began reading the lesson with our babies in their high-chair days, which I believe was a great influence in their developing the excellent quality of "listening." When they were quite small, we were able to begin taking them with us to church where they sat quietly and proved good listeners. Children love to imitate their elders, and respond beautifully to the thought that they are capable. The child thought is pliable and receptive and it is possible for children to absorb and use every good and constructive thought that we may be able to give out to them. If allowed to accompany parents on many of their expeditions, children make lovely companions, and will be found to measure up to just what is expected of them. Loving, patient and understanding parents will undoubtedly reap the love, confidence and comradeship of their children.

Our two children, now aged 11 and 9 years, have their breakfast together, later than Daddy and Mother, and we have found it satisfactory to read the lesson at this time. This gives us the so necessary spiritual food for each day as well as material sustenance. Either one of the children reads the Golden Text and responsive reading, and Mother reads the rest. If one finishes breakfast before the lesson is over, that one sometimes completes the reading. Mother and children ask questions pertaining to the lesson, for a question always stirs us to think. Each one is free to give out his sense of a selection and how it might be applicable to present-day needs, and a multitude of beautiful ideas have been unfolded. We never miss our daily lesson, and if delayed, the children invariably ask for it. Even on Saturday, the day of much play, if playmates come calling, in responding at the door, they tell their friends they will be out shortly, invite them to play with some of their things while waiting, and then return to finish the lesson first.

Much of this interest in, and fidelity to the lesson can no doubt be attributed to the opportunity given each one to take part in it. Mother does not claim any more intelligence than the children—she is reading "with" them, not "to" them, and is learning, too. "We are all taught of God," and have come to "reason together." Loving cooperation is essential, and the blessed quality of "compassion" which was so manifest in the Master is most necessary to insure success in any endeavor with children.

At home, or abroad, the reading of the Bible Lessons begins our day. In traveling, it has been read in the car while riding along the highway, or while seated in some quiet and shady nook beside a stream, and yet, even on board a big ship, in cabin or on deck. It gives us fresh and new inspiration each day, and has brought to us, many blessings.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

* * *

Learning to Keep House

Connecticut

Dear Friends of the Parent Column:

It has been my great pleasure recently to have occasion for rejoicing because of an idea which came to me when my two girls were quite young. It is due to the fact that I have enjoyed so many letters from parents and friends of children which have appeared in this column that I desire to share my joy with others in the hope that someone with little girls to "bring up" may receive a helpful suggestion.

As I was an only child in our home, and as I began quite early to study music, it was deemed wise by my parents that I should not do any housework. Whenever I asked to help, there was always a negative answer. So, when I became an adult with a home of my own to look out for, I found it very difficult to know how to do the necessary things. Then when the two girls came along, the idea began to dawn upon me that I could help them a great deal by letting them learn in childhood many of the household activities.

When the youngest girl was three years old, it became necessary for me to enter the music profession and I was away from home every day of the school year. This, however, did not deter me from carrying out my "idea," because I spent my summers with my girls, letting them cook, clean house, make over used dresses or new ones. In fact, whatever they wanted to do about the home they did.

At the present time the older girl is 17 and the younger 15. A week ago, my father, who, for the past two years has been keeping a "bachelor" apartment, decided he needed a housekeeper and the older girl has gone to the near-by city to meet the need. And so I am grateful for the many hours spent in the home, directing the activities of the girls, for the younger high school girl helps me when she is here. Oh! I meant to tell you that my father's new "housekeeper" graduated from high school at 15, so you see, her school work was not affected by her home training.

We are all grateful for The Christian Science Monitor, because it has made us citizens of the world. We feel that the new weekly Magazine Section is helping us to realize that those who live on the other side of the globe are just as much our neighbors as those who live next door. Thank you, too, Friend Editor, for the splendid work of the Parent Column. (Mrs.) C. C. L.

Wide World

How Vacant Lot Became Mother Goose Village

Mrs. Edith Calins Smith and Three of Her "Goslings."

This enterprising Los Angeles teacher last year, with the coming of summer vacation, secured a large vacant lot and fixed it up to catch the imagination of little children whose parents wished them to have outdoor play under supervision and special class work to strengthen them for their school work in the fall. Here they acted out little Mother Goose plays, did some gardening and learned many things while having a great time. The idea may be worth trying elsewhere.

Insuring Real Estate

You and the Law Series—16

By Lisette F. Henderson and Opal Slater

Counselors at Law

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

These articles represent the opinion of the authors on the law as it exists and not necessarily as it ought to be.

EVERY person who owns real estate on which there are buildings or other structures has an interest which he can and should insure. This interest is known as an insurable interest because insurance companies write insurance policies protecting the owner from destruction of the buildings by fire and tornadoes, et cetera.

Any person or bank holding a mortgage on the property also has an insurable interest, because if the buildings are destroyed, that person or bank is no longer protected. The very property on which the money has been loaned has disappeared.

If the owner of the property does not agree with the mortgagee (the person or bank holding the mortgage) that he will take out insurance for the latter's benefit, and the premises are destroyed, the entire amount of insurance goes to the owner.

If he does agree to protect the mortgagee (and most mortgages contain clauses which say that the owner of the property must carry insurance for the mortgagee's benefit) the mortgagee is entitled to enough of the insurance money to pay back the unpaid balance of the mortgage. The rest of the insurance money will be paid to the owner.

As long as the owner keeps any interest in the property, he can protect his interest with insurance. If he sells the property, he signs a slip of paper transferring his interest in the insurance to the new owner. After the insurance company has assented to the transfer, the slip is pasted to the policy and the new owner is protected in the same manner as the former one.

The insurable interest of the mortgagee continues until the owner has paid back the amount of the loan, or the mortgagee has foreclosed the mortgage and sold the property to someone else who has repaid the debt.

If the owner does not agree to see that the mortgagee is protected by insurance, the mortgagee may take out insurance and protect itself (a bank) or himself (a person). If the mortgagee does this and the property is destroyed, the insurance is paid to the mortgagee alone, even where the undestroyed portion of the property is sufficient to protect the mortgage debt. The mortgagee does not even have to apply this insurance to reduce the amount the owner must pay.

But if the mortgagee insures the property because the owner asks it to, or if the owner pays the insurance premiums, then the mortgagee must use the insurance money to reduce the mortgage.

In most states where the mortgagee insures itself, pays its own premium and receives all the insurance money without giving the owner any credit for it, the insurance company gets some interest in the rights of the mortgagee. When the mortgagee is finally paid by the owner, the insurance company is reimbursed for the amount of the insurance it paid the mortgagee.

On the other hand, in Massachusetts, the mortgagee was allowed to keep both the insurance and the mortgage money. For this reason, there is a clause in the standard fire insurance policies in that state which says that where the mortgagee is the only one to be paid in case the property is damaged, the insurance company may, if it wants to, pay the entire amount still owed on the mortgage and the mortgagee will then turn over its mortgage to the insurance company. The owner will then pay the money he owes to the insurance company instead of the mortgagee, because the insurance company will own the mortgage instead of the mortgagee.

In this way, the owner pays the same amount of money he promised to in the first place, the mortgagee receives its money and the insurance company loses nothing.

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NELL WITTERS

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Foreclosing the Mortgage.

To Live in Belgian Homes

Belgium Joins Denmark as Host to American Girls

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GROUP of American girls are to visit Belgium this summer as guests of the people. This is the first time that such an invitation has been received in this country from Belgium. It became known when a radiogram was received by Miss Edna MacDonough, executive secretary of the International Friendship League, a world-wide organization, with headquarters in Boston. The radiogram, extending an invitation to select a group of American girls to be the honorary guests of the Belgian people in their private homes, was sent by the Director of Education at Antwerp, through the American Consul-General.

The girls, selected by the headmistresses and deans of the various schools and colleges throughout the United States, are to be introduced as typical of American girlhood. Each girl will live as a daughter of the home into which she goes. In this way she will have an opportunity of knowing the Belgian people as they really are, seeing them in their own surroundings. Each host and hostess will arrange sightseeing and shopping tours and in this way the girls will know Belgium at its best. They will also introduce their guest to their friends—giving her opportunity for an insight into the real Belgian culture.

Denmark was the first European country to issue invitations of this sort, and the experiment was a great success. Another invitation has been received from Denmark, so that at the end of the summer, the girls on their trip homeward will have an opportunity to compare experiences in two different countries, Belgium and Denmark.

Friendships Among Youth

The invitations, it seems, are just a natural outcome of the work of the International Friendship League. The League promotes friendship among the youth of all nations through personal correspondence. And up to now there have been well over 2,000,000 letters exchanged among the youth of 64 different countries.

Apparently, the letters which the young people of Belgium have received from the United States were so interesting it has made the correspondents in Belgium eager to meet American young people. This is something which the founders of the League had thought might happen some day, when they realized that the next step from letter writing would be a desire to meet and learn to know better their friends across the sea.

"We thought it would be many more years before the correspondents would become eager enough through this exchange of friendship to want to meet one another personally," Miss MacDonough said, when interviewed at the office of the League.

"An excerpt from a diary of one of the girls who lived in a Danish home, can perhaps tell the story better than I," she said.

"I began to feel quite nervous at the prospect of leaving the other girls on the trip and going off to live in a perfectly strange foreign home," went the girl's diary. "We had crossed 3000 miles at this point, and now that the time of meeting our new friends was drawing near, the suspense was getting worse every minute. How would they like us? . . . At the station I met my host and hostess. They both spoke perfect English. The daughter Inga was with them. She watched us very closely and it was a funny sensation to suddenly realize that I was a foreigner. . . .

"Mr. and Mrs. Johansen asked us all sorts of questions. Mr. Johansen asked us about our fathers' businesses and said he would like to visit America sometime. He would like to study our business methods, but he did not think it would be a very pleasant place to live, from all he heard. People rushed around too much and there were too many gangsters. We found, as we traveled more, that practically all Europeans feel the same way about America. They think of this country as very rich, but not as enjoyable to live in as theirs. That is because all the worst things that happen in this country seem to be sent over to their newspapers. We tried to give them a true picture of American life and American people as we knew them. . . .

"One evening we had a party at our new home. Mrs. Johansen invited some of the American girls and many Danish boys and girls. I had the funniest sensation when the American girls came. I felt proud of my 'home' and was anxious to 'show off' my host and hostess and Inga. The experience of welcoming the girls as my guests into a home that I had been in less than a week was one I shall never forget. I found that the others were all just as enthusiastic about their families, and with what ease they pronounced the difficult Danish names!

"The Danish people seemed to give everything and expect nothing in return. I only wish that I could have the Johansens at my home for a visit. It would be so much fun to try to return some of their kindness.

"I felt very badly when we had to leave. . . .I had never realized that a family could be so sincerely hospitable to perfect strangers. Mrs. Johansen sent some of her lovely handmade lace with us to our mothers.

"Another strange thing was that Mr. Johansen, an important business man, did not belong to some exclusive country or sports club. They do not have them. . . . The money that American men spend on golf and membership in clubs seems to be put into a Danish man's home. The Danes do not go to the moving pictures and theaters as much as we do, but seem to prefer either to entertain in their own homes, or be entertained in another's.

Getting the Right Impression

"It is too bad that more Americans do not have an opportunity to meet the cultured people of the countries they visit. Many people judge the country by the storekeepers and taxi drivers, and in that way many get an entirely wrong impression.

"The young Danes we met seemed to enjoy knowing us as much as we did knowing them. We felt very sorry to say good-by to them. It seemed as though we had known these delightful people all our lives. Every girl was deeply affected by her experience, and felt just as sad about leaving, as I. Some of them had lived in apartments, some in small cottages, and others in huge palaces. But no matter where they lived, they all found the same generous and exceedingly kind hospitality of the Danes. I shall always remember Denmark as a country of charming people."

The trips are but a small part of the work of the league. The major work is the correspondence.

"So much is being done in the world today to further mutual understanding and respect between the different countries of the world," went on Miss MacDonough, after she had shared this diary. "Books are being written, lectures given, the newspapers and periodicals contain numerous articles and only a month or so ago a model League of Nations was held in which students representing the American college youth assembled to discuss topics of international interest. It proves that people realize that their future rests in the peace which can be maintained between the different countries.

"We believe that peace exists in spirit. The emphasis which up to now has been placed upon the materials of warfare should rather be directed toward cultivation of friendly feelings. Emphasis should be placed upon the education of the individual—international laws cannot force one to respect foreigners. We feel that effort should be made to make people friendly before we can look forward to the enjoyment of peace—a peace that will not be just a space between wars—but a permanent peace.

"There is no better starting point than youth in building an international understanding — cooperation between nations. Obviously, the young people of today are the ones who will be called upon tomorrow to direct world affairs. If we are going to prepare for international understanding and world peace, we should see to it that the youth of the world is thoroughly grounded and prepared for this new life and new ideal."

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The Home Forum

The Folger Shakespeare Library

NOW that the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington has become so unostentatiously an integral part of the National Capital, its existence, in spite of its architectural beauty and great educational importance, is already accepted as a matter of fact. Book lovers consider a visit to the impressive building, and an examination of its extraordinary contents, as an essential part of their pilgrimage; students thus given the unusual opportunity to become personally acquainted with the wonders of Shakespeariana, are grateful, no doubt. Yet few of those who come in contact with this Foundation, in its various phases, realize how completely it represents the romance of a lifelong dream come true.

While Henry Clay Folger was an undergraduate at Amherst, during the years 1875 to 1879, he impressed those around him by his excessive interest in English literature. During his college course he was awarded a prize in composition, taking Charles Dickens for his subject, and in a later year his oration on Alfred Tennyson won for him another prize for public speaking. Aside from his interest in modern literature, he was sufficiently interested in Shakespeare to associate himself with other students in a club organized for the purpose of reading the Plays aloud.

Then, during Folger's last year at Amherst, he happened to attend a lecture on "Superlative or Mental Temperance," given by Ralph Waldo Emerson. This indirectly influenced the entire trend of the young student's thoughts. The beauty of Emerson's language stimulated him to seek out other examples of that writer's work. In his search, young Folger came into contact with an address Emerson had made before the Saturday Club of Boston, in 1864, on "The Tercentenary of Shakespeare's Birth." This presentation of Shakespeare's supreme genius contained a direct appeal to the youth's imagination, and supplied an inspiration to make the study of everything associated with the great poet the major obsession of his life. Thus began Folger's passionate devotion to Shakespeare. At that time in moderate circumstances, he made sacrifices to secure even an inexpensive edition of Shakespeare's works, and from that moment his greatest relaxation from college duties was found in making himself intimately familiar with everything those volumes contained.

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Folger's preconceived purpose had always been to become a lawyer. During the two years in the Law School of Columbia University, before he received his degree *cum laude* and was admitted to the New York Bar, the young man supported himself by holding a part-time clerical position in the office of Charles Pratt & Company, oil refiners, who were associated with the Standard Oil group. When he was ready to take up his legal work, the Pratt Company offered him a permanent position, which meant a complete change in all the plans he had made. After careful consideration, he accepted the offer. Whether or not he realized at that time that association with the then rapidly developing business of oil production and distribution offered a quicker vehicle to a realization of his avocational dreams is problematical, but possible. Historically, his youthful decision led him, eventually, to the presidency of the Standard Oil Company, and to the possession of a personal fortune which enabled him to gratify every desire. The ultimate fulfillment of that desire is now tangibly expressed in the bequest to the nation of the Folger Shakespeare Library, containing the finest collection of Shakespeariana in the world.

Never once, during these active years of business responsibility, did Folger's interest in Shakespeare become diminished. When he married Emily Clara Jordan in 1885, he found in his wife an invaluable ally, for her admiration for Shakespeare and her interest in the poet's works was scarcely less than his own. During the first year of their marriage, Folger presented his wife with an inexpensive copy of Halliwell-Phillips' facsimile of the First Folio, remarking: "Here you may see Shakespeare's plays as they were actually given to the world." Curiously enough, years later Folger was able to purchase the identical original of that First Folio from which Halliwell-Phillips had made his reproduction.

* * *

The great growth in acquisitions came during the two-year interval between Folger's retirement from business and his passing. During this brief period, he devoted himself exclusively to his collections and to his plans for housing them. From the beginning, his underlying motive had been to have the results of his life-work contribute to the advancement of literary study in the United States, and he elected Washington as the most central location. Here, too, was the added advantage of the proximity of the Library of Congress in its availability to students.

* * *

Even with the publicity naturally attending the opening of the Folger Shakespeare Library in 1932, the public has an inadequate realization of what the astonishing collection really contains. Of the Shakespeare First Folio, 1623, for instance, the Folger Library possesses no less than 79 of the 200 examples known to exist, its nearest competitor being the British Museum, which owns 5 copies. Of the Pavier "collection" of Shakespeare's plays, 1619, the Library owns the only two copies in existence. Of the Plays in quarto, the Folger collection is the greatest ever brought together, the great prize, of course, being the unique copy of "Titus Andromachus," first edition, 1594, the earliest of Shakespeare's published plays.

The tabulation of treasures contained in the Folger Library requires a volume disclosing such multiplicity of items as to be almost unbelievable. These include early manuscripts relating to Shakespeare; portraits; source books; allusion books; illustrations: modern editions (there are over 800 editions of "Hamlet" alone); Shakespearian stage histories; a quarter million of Shakespeare playbills; prompt books: actors' diaries, memoirs, and journals; letters; prints; curios; newspaper clippings; and "association copies," many of which contain manuscript annotations made by great men of letters, famous actors, statesmen, writers and even royalty itself.

The building combines exterior architectural beauty with interior practical arrangement for presenting the contents in such a way as to make the collection most available for use. Mr. Folger unfortunately lived only long enough to know that the cornerstone of this building had been laid, but Mrs. Folger has carried on with understanding knowledge and continued enthusiasm. Two years after her husband's passing, on the anniversary of Shakespeare's birthday, April 23, 1932, she turned over the building, together with the extraordinary collections, to the Trustees of Amherst College, who assumed, under the terms of Mr. Folger's will, the responsibility of administration.

When Senatorial committees rail against the pernicious acquisition of wealth on the part of America's captains of industry, it might be well were they to consider the contributions which wealthy men have made to the culture and educational development of the country. Without excessive wealth, many collections now available to the poorest student would have been impossible. Among these, the Folger Shakespeare Library stands out as a conspicuous example.

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

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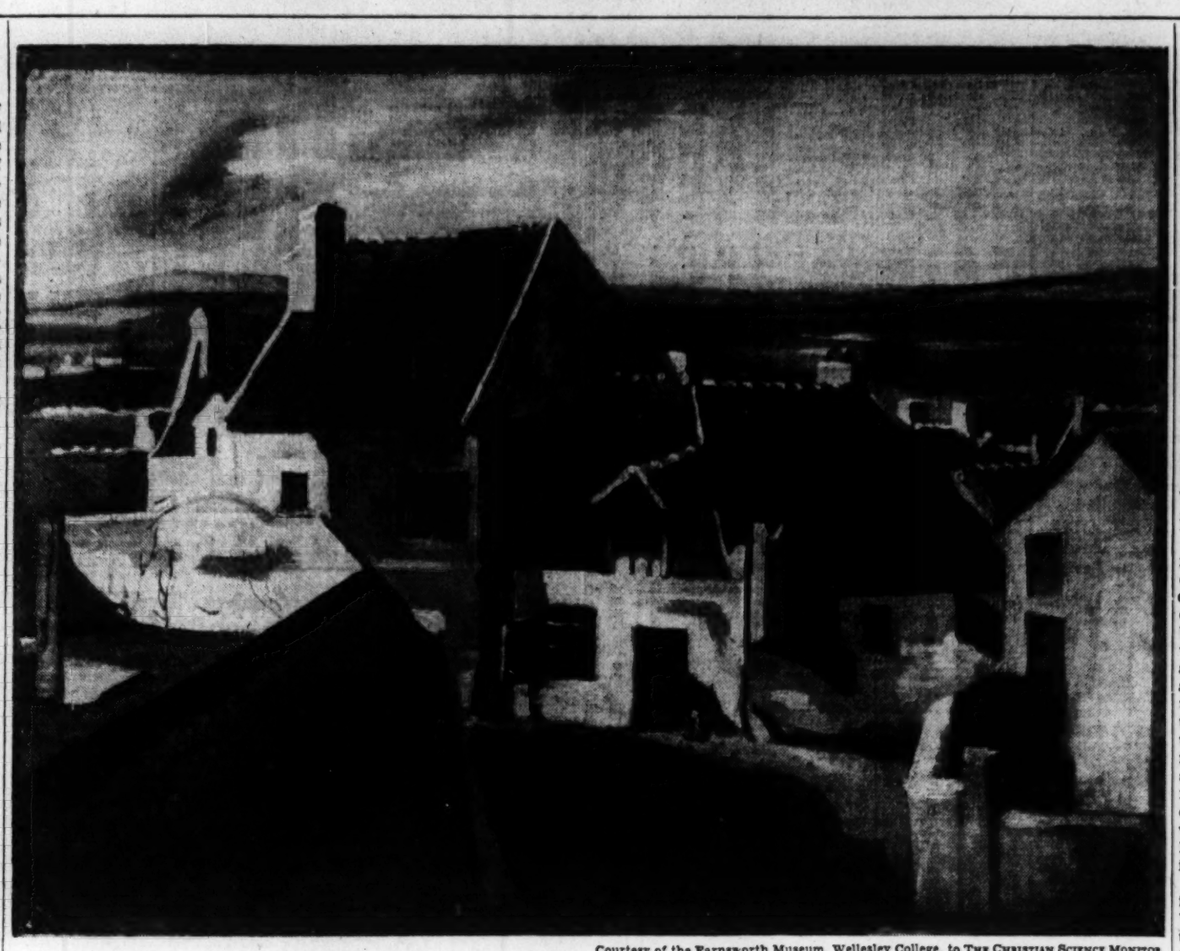

Courtesy of the Farnsworth Museum, Wellesley College, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Montigny les Cormeilles, 1832": From a Painting by J. B. C. Corot

Wet Honeysuckle

The rain spatters gently
Against the porch.
The welcome rain!
White blossoms catch
The crystal drops,
And poignant sweetness
Drifts in
Through my window.

HELEN HIXON.

A Visit to the Princess of Wied

As a young woman the Princess of Wied used to be on very friendly terms with my grandparents during their term at the London embassy. My father, who was about her own age, was a great admirer of the beautiful, high-spirited, attractive woman. . . , On one of her journeys she once stayed at our house and invited me and my sister Berta, then a girl of sixteen, to accompany her to Segenhaus and to spend a few weeks there.

The stately baroque palace of Neuwied stands, in its extensive park, on the bank of the Rhine; above it, on the skirts of the Westerwald, the white classical summer residence Mon Repos. As a widow "my" Princess Dowager had the "Segenhaus" (House of Blessing) built on a wooded slope to her own design. It was quite personal and only adapted for her personal tastes and requirements. It was altogether unpretentious, even in its interior, but there was everything that she needed. A library, fitted to the ceiling with bookshelves, in which of an evening, sitting at the round table, we read books aloud. A long veranda outside the reception room with views over the shelving countryside, with its picturesque villages, nestling among the trees, over the old church towers, across the plain of the Rhine to the distant line of hills and the classical outlines of the volcanic Eifel. . . .

My admiration for the Princess was unbounded. Her reception on her return by her household staff, assembled round the front door down to the tottering old manservant made a great impression on me from the first moment. Every one of them was warmly and personally greeted as a friend. The Princess managed an adjacent farm herself, administered charitable institutions in Neuwied and conducted a big correspondence. An astonishing correspondence! People turned to her from every quarter, asking, not only for her mediation and assistance, but for advice as well. . . .

She did not, of course, give her many petitioners good advice only. To lead a life on this style on her modest resources called for personal restrictions on her own part and unremitting self-discipline. An extraordinarily small sum had to cover house, transport, service, gardens hospitality, gifts, charity, visits to Courts with which she was on terms of friendship, and only the sacrifice of her personal comfort made it feasible. She was ascetically strict with herself and she brought up her children on the same lines. Her daughter, the Queen of Roumania, Carmen Sylva, once told me how the expensive sweetmeats, perfumes, and cosmetics which the Roumanian women took for granted had amazed her. "There was never anything of the kind in our home." Yet there was always enough for good new books and for the best concerts in Cologne or Bonn.

The Princess was tall and well built, and right up to her old age retained her beautiful figure and perfect carriage. With effortless ease of manner she knew how to deal with every type, with a small schoolmaster, a widowed lady of title, a famous professor. It was because her interest was focused on character destinies, and conditions, that every one appealed to her sympathies; she looked to find the best in everybody and in the wooded seclusion of Segenhaus people did—I often noticed that—show themselves to their best advantage.—FRAU MARIE VON BUNSEN, in "The World I Used to Know, 1860-1912." (London: Butterworth.

Country Lass

I crave not money
For I have health:
Brown bread and honey
To me seem wealth,
And sweet wild strawberries from the hills,
And water clear from the gushing rills.

Gold of sun and silver of moon,
The sapphire sky on a summer's noon,
The ruby hips and the diamonds bright
In the dewdrops shining are my delight.

Some riches perish,
And folks may lose
The store they cherish,
So I will choose
A mind contented, a heart that sings
Whate'er the tasks that a new day brings.

EDITH E. LAMB.

MORE people know that J. B. Corot painted landscapes than that he painted human portrayals; few people, indeed, know that he depicted buildings.

Corot was a painter of the Barbizon group. Like the others he hankered after the outdoors, sought secluded wooded spots and painted the clear skies swept with cloud, the soft earth, and filmy trees. At his best he contrived a poetic image of nature, at his worst he became too intangible and dreamlike. Although the local colors are all indicated, the general impression of the landscape is that of a silvery, pearly surface. Nymphs and fanciful people dance and rest in these woodlands.

When Corot isolated one person to paint, he exhibited a fine sentiment and a keen observation. He was an artist of exquisite perception, knowing what details of countenance, costume and background to include in order to convey the most touching characterization; and he knew what to omit. The portraits always dwell upon the most noble qualities of womanhood. They, too, have the silvery tonality.

In architecture he was most articulate, abandoning altogether the feathery silken textures and dwelling upon the solid, structural, sheltering traits. Corot would emphasize the relative depths of the different wings of the house; he would make prominent the outlines of the gables, the windows, the chimneys, so that the existence of the building in three dimensions was unmistakable to the onlooker. He went further; he even exaggerated these features in order to drive that characteristic home. He would, for example, have a window blind swung outward and away from the window, so that it stood off at an angle. Even color enhanced this feature of depth, for different planes had varying and suitable tints.

The color in his architectural pictures is warmer, rosier, and richer than in his landscapes. It seems better suited to the French villages which many of us have seen and admired. The warm tints, the smooth buff surfaces are so typically French.

In the architectural pictures Corot proved to be more modern, more aware of problems which were sprouting in the art world. He was showing a definite interest in planes, in plastic relations, in simplification. The design impressed itself upon him, more than the total photographic aspect. He grew selective, he accented definitely. He had divined the artistic direction of Paul Cézanne.

Versorgung

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

GOTT, das göttliche Gemüt, erschafft, erhält und regiert Seine Idee, den Menschen. Da Gott das All ist, kennt Er nur Vollständigkeit. Könnte Er den Menschen erschaffen und ihn dann sich selber überlassen, so wäre Sein Werk unvollständig und stünde nicht im Einklang mit der vom Vater-Mutter, der Liebe, ausgedrückten immerwährenden Zärtlichkeit.

Im menschlichen Leben macht sich nun in der einen oder andern Form immer wieder die Einflüsterung vernehmbar, daß Gottes Werk nicht vollkommen sei. Die Sterblichen scheinen entweder zu viel oder zu wenig von dem zu haben, was sie brauchen. Sind sie gesund, so haben sie vielleicht nicht genug Geld oder umgekehrt. Aber wie der Mangel auch heißen mag, er ist einfach Mangel an Wahrnehmung und Nutzanwendung der immer gegenwärtigen Versorgung oder geistigen Wesenheit. Verstehen, was eigentlich wahre Versorgung ist und wie man sie erlangt, ist unser Bedürfnis.

Viele Leute, die an Gott glauben, aber Sein Wesen nicht verstehen, bitten inständig um nötige Dinge, und werden sehr mutlos und vielleicht verbittert, wenn ihre Gebete keine wahrnehmbare Erhörung finden. Und doch sind wir gelehrt worden, daß Gott Gebet erhört. Was ist nun der Grund, daß die Erhörung ausbleibt? Daß sie Gott um etwas bitten, was Er nicht kennt und daher nicht geben kann. Wir würden es nicht für weise halten, in einem Kleiderladen darauf zu bestehen, daß man uns einen Kraftwagen vorführe. Wir müssen gewiß sein, daß wir Gott um etwas bitten, was Er geschaffen hat und kennt,—geistige Ideen.

Wir lernen aus der Bibel, daß Gott der Geist ist, und daß Seine Schöpfung geistig ist. In der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernen wir auch, daß der Mensch „die zusammengesetzte Idee Gottes ist und alle richtigen Ideen in sich schließt" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, S. 475). Es ist daher einleuchtend, daß der von Gott geschaffene Mensch geistige Ideen wahrnimmt und sie anwendet. Im wissenschaftlichen Gebet müssen wir also darum bitten, daß wir die schon bestehenden rechten Ideen gewahr werden und einsichtsvoll anwenden. Dieses Gebet bleibt sicher nicht unerhört. Mrs. Eddy faßt dies überaus bündig auf Seite 307 in "Miscellaneous Writings": „Gott gibt dir Seine geistigen Ideen, und sie wiederum geben dir, was du täglich brauchst"

Christus Jesus äußert dasselbe, wenn er sagt: „Trachtet am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes und nach seiner Gerechtigkeit, so wird euch solches alles zufallen". In der Wüste wurde ihm eingeflüstert, er solle versuchen, seinen Hunger mit Materialität zu stillen. Wer hat nicht ähnliche Wüstenerlebnisse? Wir mögen uns in der Tat eine Zeitlang mit den Steinen der Materialität abgeben und sie für himmlisches Brot halten; aber früher oder später finden wir, daß sie nur Steine sind, und daß wir nach dem wahren Brot hungern. Jesus in seiner göttlichen Weisheit sah das alles sofort, weshalb er den Aufenthalt in der Wüste, wo die meisten Menschen in Selbsttäuschung säumig verweilen, nicht durch falschen Glauben verlängerte.

Was ist der nächste Schritt, nachdem wir um geistige Ideen gebeten und sie empfangen haben? Die rechte Anwendung dieser Ideen, wie Jesus es uns während seines ganzem irdischen Wirkens zeigte! Wie können wir sicher sein, daß wir geistige Ideen richtig anwenden? Ein unfehlbarer Prüfstein ist: Wenn wir uns fragen, ob unser Vorgehen Gott verherrlichen und sowohl unserem Nächsten als auch uns selber zum Guten dienen wird, und wir die Frage bejahen können, so können wir sicher sein, daß wir auf dem rechten Wege sind. Und wenn wir um die göttliche Eigenschaft Weisheit bitten, so haben wir die Verheißung, daß wir sie empfangen werden.

Wenn wir göttliche Ideen empfangen und so angewandt haben, daß unser menschliches Bedürfnis befriedigt ist, dürfen wir dann denken, daß wir das ganze Versorgungsproblem gelöst haben? Nein, denn um das wirklich zu vollbringen, müssen wir die rechte Auffassung von Wesenheit in unserem Denken beständig sich entfalten lassen. In dieser Weise machen unsere Anstrengungen eine große Wandlung durch; denn anstatt uns in erster Linie mit Ergebnissen zu beschäftigen, wenden wir unsere Aufmerksamkeit mehr den Ideen selber zu, was uns immer zu ihrer Quelle, dem göttlichen Gemüt, führt. Dieses geistige Interesse und vorwiegende Verlangen lenkt unser Denken so, daß wir nicht auf die Wirkung sondern auf die Wahrheit achten, die ihren wohltätigen Einfluß auf unser Leben ausübt, was beständig zu Heilung und Erneuerung führt.

So gehen die Worte der Mrs. Eddy auf Seite 262 in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit in Erfüllung: „Wenn man von einem höheren Standpunkt ausgeht, steigt man wie von selbst höher, ebenso wie Licht mühelos Licht ausströmt; denn wo euer Schatz ist, da ist auch euer Herz" Was wir im Herzen schätzen, wird in unserem Leben in Erscheinung treten, und wenn wir uns des Reichtums der Liebe Gottes bewußt werden, werden wir so viele Reichtümer haben, daß wir sie mit unseren Mitmenschen teilen können, und wir werden beweisen, daß wir mit allem Nötigen reichlich versorgt sind.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Influence of Irving's Sketch Book

In 1819, he began to publish the *Sketch Book*. It was written in England and sent over to New York, where it was issued by Van Winkle, in Octavo numbers containing from seventy to a hundred pages. In the preface he remarked that he was "unsettled in his abode," that he had "his cares and vicissitudes," and could not, therefore, give these papers the "tranquil attention necessary to finished composition." . . .

Let me pause here to speak of what I believe to have been the influence of the *Sketch Book* upon American Literature. At the time it appeared, the periodical lists of new American publications were extremely meager, and consisted, to a great extent, of occasional pamphlets and dissertations on the questions of the day. The works of greater pretension were, for the most part, crudely and languidly made up, and destined to be little read. A work like the *Sketch Book*, welcomed on both sides of the Atlantic, showed the possibility of an American author acquiring a fame bounded only by the limits of his own language, and gave an example of the qualities by which it might be won. Within two years afterward we had Cooper's *Spy* and Dana's *Idle Man*; the press of our country began, by degrees, to teem with works composed with a literary skill and a spirited activity of intellect until then little known among us. Every year the assertion that we had no literature of our own became less and less true; and now, when we look over a list of new works by native authors, we find, with an astonishment amounting almost to alarm, that the most voracious devourer of books must despair of being able to read half those which make a fair claim upon his attention. It was since 1819 that the great historians of our country, whose praise is in the mouths of all the nations, began to write. . . . Within that period our theologians have learned to write with the elegance and vivacity of the essayists. We had but one novelist before the era of the *Sketch Book*; their number is now beyond enumeration by any but a professed catalogue-maker, and many of them are read in every cultivated form of human speech. Those whom we acknowledge as our poets—one of whom is the special favorite of our brothers in language, who dwell beyond the sea—appeared in the world of letters and won its attention after Irving had become famous. We have wits, and numorists, and amusing essayists, authors of some of the airiest and most graceful compositions of the present century, and we owe them to the new impulse given to our literature in 1819.—From "Orations and Addresses," by WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Supply

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GOD, divine Mind, creates, sustains, and governs His idea, man. Since God is All, He knows only completeness. If He could create man and then leave him to fend for himself, His work would be incomplete and not in accordance with the continual tenderness expressed by the Father-Mother, Love.

Now in human experience the suggestion is always coming up, in one form or another, that God's work is not complete. Mortals seem to have either an excess or a dearth of needful things. Having good health, they may lack money, or vice versa But lack, called by whatever name, is simply lack of the perception and utilization of ever present supply or spiritual substance. To understand just what true supply is and how to lay hold upon it is the necessity.

Many people, believing in God, but not understanding His nature, pray earnestly for needful things, and become much discouraged, and perhaps embittered, by receiving no perceptible answer to their prayers. And yet we have been taught that God answers prayer. What, then, is the reason for this state of inaction? It is that God is being asked for something which He does not know and therefore cannot give. We should not consider it intelligent to go into a shop where clothes were sold and insist that a motorcar be offered for our inspection. We must be sure that we are asking God for that which He has created and knows—spiritual ideas.

We learn from the Bible that God is Spirit and His creation spiritual. We also learn in Christian Science that man is "the compound idea of God, including all right ideas" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, by Mary Baker Eddy, p. 475). It is plain, then, that God's man is aware of spiritual ideas and is using them. Our scientific prayer, therefore, must be for the perception of right ideas already in existence, and for our intelligent utilization of them. This prayer is bound to be answered. Mrs. Eddy puts this most concisely on page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings": "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies."

Christ Jesus tells us the same thing when he says, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." In the wilderness it was suggested to him that he attempt to satisfy his hunger with materiality. Who does not have similar wilderness experiences? We may, indeed, for a time take up the stones of materiality, mistaking them for heavenly bread, but sooner or later we find that they are only stones, and we ourselves are famishing for the true bread. Jesus had the divine wisdom to see all this quickly, and so did not through false belief prolong the desert experience, where most of us linger in self-deception.

When we have asked for spiritual ideas and received them, what comes next? The right use of these ideas, as Jesus showed us throughout his earthly mission! How can we be sure that we are using spiritual ideas in the right way? Here is an infallible test: If we ask ourselves, Will this course of action glorify God and redound to the good of our neighbor as well as to that of ourselves? and the answer is in the affirmative, we can be sure that we are on the right track. And if we ask for wisdom, a divine quality, we are promised that we shall receive it.

When we have received and used divine ideas with the result that our human need has been met, are we then to consider that we have altogether solved the whole problem of supply? No, since the real achievement is to let the continual unfoldment of the right sense of substance take place in our thinking. In this way our efforts undergo a great change, for instead of being preoccupied with results we gain a greater interest in the ideas themselves, and thus we are always being led to their source, divine Mind. This spiritual interest and preoccupation turns our thought from watching the effect to the truth which pursues its beneficent influence in our lives, and this brings constant healing and regeneration.

Thus are fulfilled the words of Mrs. Eddy on page 262 of Science and Health, "Starting from a higher standpoint, one rises spontaneously, even as light emits light without effort; for 'where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.' " What we treasure in our hearts will show itself in our lives, and as we realize the riches of God's love we shall have riches to shower upon our fellow men, and shall prove that all needful things are supplied abundantly.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Spring—My Neighbor

Has Spring ever slipped in through your front door, and made herself at home in your living room and heart? This has happened to me twice since I came to live in the big city, and the joy of her visits will ever be a sweet and tender memory—fragrant with friendship.

The first time she came was at the end of the first winter. It was a blustery day in March, and I had walked up the Avenue in the teeth of a biting wind, wondering if Winter would ever take its leave. April would soon be here, the calendar said, but as yet there seemed no hint of her coming.

I turned the key in the door of my apartment—and found her awaiting me there! A flash of sunlight greeted me, and a fragrance so subtle that it was almost imperceptible. In a green pottery jug under the lamp—their frilled bonnets crisp and fresh—daffodils!—"The darlings! Where did they come from? Who brought them?"—Leaning against the jug was April's calling card. I read it eagerly:

"Dear Neighbor, these have just come from a friend's garden in Virginia. They reminded me of the sunshine that you have brought into my life this winter, and I want to share them with you."—"Dear Neighbor"—I have a neighbor in this big city of cliff dwellers—and she is sharing her spring with me!

May has called on me today! Her perfume is filling every corner of my apartment as I write. I woke this morning with a longing for New England and lilacs—a nostalgia so acute that for a few moments it threatened to overwhelm me! I could see the white farmhouses, green-shuttered and gray-roofed; tall lilac bushes massed beside their doors, their lavender and white plumes tossing in the breeze. Lilac time in Massachusetts—and I was missing it! When I had finished my work, I would go out and buy a bunch from the first vendor I met.—An hour later my doorbell rang, and May walked in! She was disguised as a small neighbor, with a friendly Scottie on a leash and a big bunch of lavender and white lilacs in her hand—but I knew her and loved her!

"Mother sent you these. We picked them yesterday in our garden in Bellport. There are so many this year."

* * *

Oh, friendly city! You are not so big, after all. Spring is here, and neighbors with loving hearts.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose"—or even as daffodils and lilacs! M. L. Y.

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Listed Stock Quotations •

Stock Market Continues Its Upswing In Moderate Trading

• Commodity and Money Markets

Numerous Gains Of a Point Or More Recorded

S. ..k Market Resumes Its Advance but Trading Continues Slow

By Forrest Price

The line of least resistance still points upward.

There was a continued demand for stocks today, and prices ascended accordingly.

It was a steady, normal market—just the kind that should accompany the improving trend of business.

It has been a very long time since there has been heavy selling or urgent buying, skyrocketing prices and share sales running into the millions.

Total sales today were about 600,000 shares.

The price trend was almost unbrokenly to higher levels with gains running one or two points or more, and covering a wide range of securities. Some made new highs for the year.

Conspicuous for strength were the steels. This doubtless was due to the increasing likelihood of no steel workers' strike.

National Steel, U. S. Steel, Republic Iron & Steel and Bethlehem Steel reached higher ground because of the brighter outlook.

New highs for the year were established by American Sugar, United Carbon, Crosley Radio and Magna Copper.

Secondary corporate bonds were in better demand today. In fact nearly all groups of loans showed improvement. Even some of the Germans which have slumped drastically this week were steadier. Others were extremely weak. United States Governments and high-grade corporate issues were a shade higher. Trading was light.

Grain prices were generally higher at the opening of the Chicago Board but better weather reports brought prices down sharply. Cotton futures closed steady. Silver futures were very quiet.

Recent action of the market is satisfactory to about everyone except commission houses and the confirmed speculator. Seldom has the total volume of sales lately risen above the million mark. Not much money can be made by commission houses when business is so slow. And their employees are anxious as to their positions. Many already have been discharged because of small stock trading. Speculators find it difficult to get the swing of the market in such circumstances.

But the investor has nothing to complain about. He is keeping his eye on business conditions rather than on the ticker tape. And business is steadily improving even at a time when it usually has a seasonal decline. Better business means larger earnings, and larger earnings spell larger dividends, or at least a resumption of dividend payments.

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—With the threatened steel strike off, at least for the moment, and the national law makers about o quit for the summer, stocks resumed their advance in today's brief market.

While trading was relatively dull, numerous gains of fractions to around 2 points were recorded. The close was firm.

The declaration of temporary peace in the important steel industry had been fairly well discounted,b ut brokerage houses reported that sentiment for equities, as a whole, was noticeably improved.

That the wrinkles in the highly complicated labor situations throughout the country may be ironed out soon was believed probable. The financial district was cheered by the House approval of the substitute Wagner bill containing the Administration's proposal for dealing with labor disputes.

Germa.. Moratorium

The German debt moratorium seemingly failed as a market deterrent although some international bankers felt that the final word in this situation has yet to be said.

Shares of American Beet Sugar common got up more than a point to a new high for the year. and the company's preferred stock advanced more than 3 points.

Stocks up around 1 to 2 included American Telephone, American Can, United States Steel, Columbian Carbon, Johns-Manville, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Delaware & Hudson, Consolidated Gas, North American, Allied Chemical, United States Smelting, Howe Sound and Cerro de Pasco.

General Motors and Chrysler were slightly higher and the oil, alcohol and dairy groups were narrow.

Bond Market Firm

The bond market was firm in all departments today. Only a few active spots appeared in the list, but in the absence of substantial offerings prices were well maintained.

Secondary issues, considered as a whole, rounded out a good week by moderately adding to values. Improvement ranged from half a point upward in International Telephone 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Postal Telegraph 5s and others of a mixed group.

Higher priced corporates transferred at slightly higher levels included Pacific Gas & Electric 5s, North American 5s, Armour & Co. 4½s, Chile Copper 5s and Goodyear 5s.

U. S. Governments aroused nothing more than a routine trading interest, and quotations were a shade higher in the Treasury group.

German Government issues enjoyed some respite from the heavy selling of the last week and quotations were steadier, although lacking in any sizable rally.

The Dawes Plan 7s moved up half a point in early dealings, and the Young Plan 5½s were fairly stable slightly under the previous closing level, although some of the German corporate issues were d ..idedly weak. Ruhr Chemical 6s made an extreme decline of 16⅞ points. Italian 7s, also a weak feature yesterday, were lightly traded around Friday's final price.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last June 16	Last June 15
11⅛	6⅝		Adams Express	800	9¼	9	9¼	9
24⅜	16	2	Adams Millis	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
11⅜	7¾		Addressograph	400	10¼	10	10	10
8⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	400	67⅞	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
106⅛	91¾	3f	Air Reduction	400	101¼	101⅛	101¼	99¼
23⅞	17⅜	.60	Alaska-Juneau	400	20¾	20½	20¼	20¼
5¼	2½		Alleghany Corp	300	3	2⅞	3	2⅞
16⅛	5⅜		Alleghany pf ww xxx	200	14	14	14	13
14⅜	5⅝		Alleghany pf xw	100	13	13	13	12¾
23⅛	15		Allegh pf ww XL	100	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
160⅜	126½	6	Alleghany Steel	100	15	15	15	
23⅜	13⅜		Allied Chem	200	141¼	141	141	140¾
20⅛	12¾		Allis Chalmers	400	17½	17⅛	17½	17⅛
53⅝	41½	2	Alapha Port Cem	100	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
25⅛	14⅞		Amerada	100	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	54
12⅜	7½		Am Bank Note	200	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	21
71	46½		Am Beet Sugar	2800	12⅜	11⅝	12¾	11⅝
110½	96	7	Am Beet Sug pf	530	70	66	70	65
107⅜	90¼	4	Am Brake S&F pf	10	109½	109½	109½	
33⅞	18¼		Am Can	300	98¼	98	98	96½
60	30	3	Am Car & Fdry	400	23	22¾	22¾	22⅛
35½	22	1.50b	Am Chicle	600	69¼	68	69¾	68½
62½	32		Am Coal	10	27	27	27	
13⅜	7		Am Com Alcohol	200	38¼	38	38¼	38½
30	17		Am & For Pow	300	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
10½	6¼		Am & For Pw pf	200	20¾	20¼	20¾	21
11	6½		Am Hide & L	100	7½	7½	7½	
38¾	22¼		Am International	100	9	9	9	
74¾	49		Am Locomotive	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	25
10¼	3¼		Am Mach & Met	100	54	54	54	
27⅝	18		Am Metal	200	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	300	24	23⅞	24	23¾
26¼	12⅞	1½	Am P&L $6 pf	400	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7¾
29⅞	13¾	1½	Am P&L $6 pf	200	21	20½	21	19⅛
17⅜	12		Am Radiator	100	23½	23½	23½	
28¼	16⅜		Am Rolling Mill	800	14⅝	14½	14⅝	14⅜
23⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	400	21⅛	20¾	21	20⅜
51¼	35¾		Am Smelt & Ref	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
123	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	1200	43¾	43	43	42½
26½	15		Am Smelt & R of	100	122½	122½	122½	122½
62⅝	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	800	18¾	18¾	17	17⅛
125¼	107¾	3f	Am&Hel & Tel	1200	62¾	62½	62⅝	62
13	4⅞		Am Type Fndrs	2500	118¼	117¾	117¾	116½
27⅜	16⅜	1	Am Wat W & E	200	7⅛	7¼	7¼	7
83¾	58	1½g	Am Woolen pf	1400	21¼	20¾	21⅛	20¾
24¾	18	.60	Anaconda Cop	600	64½	64¾	64½	
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap	400	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16
34	6		Anchor Cap pf	100	21	21	21	
8	4¼		Andes Copper	10	100	100	100	
37⅜	21¼	1	Archer Daniels	100	9	9	9	
75⅝	55		Armour Ill A	600	31	31	31	31
18¼	11½		Armour Ill B	200	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2⅞
51¾	32¾		Armour Ill pf	200	68	67½	67½	67½
23¾	11½	.50	Asso Dry Goods	100	13	13	13	
87⅞	70⅛	3.00	Atchison T&SP	1600	62	60½	62	59¾
54⅞	24⅛		Atchison pf	200	87	86⅞	87	
35⅛	21¾		Atl Coast Line	800	42⅛	41¾	42⅛	41½
87⅜	25⅜	1b	Atl Refining	1200	27¼	27⅛	27¼	27
16⅜	7		Auburn Auto	1600	27¾	27	27¼	27
10¾	5⅜		Austin Nichols	400	14	13½	14	13⅞
			Aviation Corp Del	400	7	7	7	6¾

—B—

16	9⅞		Baldwin Loco	300	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11⅛
34½	21		Balt & Ohio	600	26	25⅝	26	25¼
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	100	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28½
46⅛	39½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	300	43	42½	42½	43
10	7		Barnsdall A	300	8½	8	8	8
10⅜	10⅜		Beatrice Cream	200	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	17
67	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65	65	65	
15¼	8⅞		Belding Hem	400	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	13¼
23⅞	13⅜		Bendix Aviation	200	33	32⅝	32⅝	33
19⅛	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	300	17⅝	17¼	17⅜	17⅛
49½	30⅜		Bethlehem Steel	1200	26¼	25⅞	26	25¾
82	58⅞		Beth Steel pf	200	64¾	64¼	64¼	64½
16¼	10¼		Blaw Knox	100	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
83	76	4f	Bon Ami A	130	79½	77	79½	78⅜
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	1500	27¾	27	27	27½
28⅝	20⅝	1	Borg Warner	600	24½	24⅜	24½	24¼
19⅜	12	.50b	Briggs Mfg	400	17½	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
40½	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	400	39½	39	39¼	38¾
80½	60⅞	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	600	68½	67½	68½	66½
9⅜	5½		Bucyrus Erie	200	9¼	9	9¼	8⅞
14½	9¼		Bucyrus E cv pf	400	61⅜	61⅛	61⅜	61⅛
75	56	2	Bucyrus E pf	400	11½	11¼	11½	
7¾	5⅜		Budd Mfg	10	59	59	59	
3	3		Budd Wheel	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
19⅜	12⅛	.40	Burroughs Add	300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
15⅜	5⅛		Bus T Bldgs pf cts	30	10	10	10	
32¾	18¾		Byers	800	24¾	23¾	24	23½
67⅞	47¼		Byers pf	50	54	54	54	

—C—

34½	18⅜	.62½b	Calif Packing	700	33¼	33	33¼	32⅞
13⅛	7⅜		Callahan Z & L	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
6⅜	4		Calumet & Hecla	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
18¼	20	1	Canada Dry	200	22	22	22	22½
39	26¾	3	Canadian Pacific	1300	16	15¾	16	15⅝
86¾	46		Capital Admin pf	10	71½	71½	71½	
84½	67¾	4	Case Thresh	800	54¾	54½	54¾	53½
33⅜	23½	.50	Case Thresh pf	10	71½	71½	71½	
44⅞	22⅝		Caterpillar Trac	100	27¾	27¾	27¾	27⅞
22⅜	22⅜		Celanese Corp	700	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	27⅞
32⅜	24	1½	Celotex Co pf	300	13½	13½	13½	14
92	62		Central Aguirre	400	20	20	20	29½
12⅜	7¾		Central RR of NJ	100	73	73	73	
40¼	30¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	5900	40⅜	40	40½	39¾
48⅞	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	
47¾	30½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1100	48¼	47	48¼	46½
11⅞	6¼		Chi & G W pf	700	48¾	47½	48¼	47½
13	6¾		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	8¾	8½	8¾	
28	13¼		Chi & N'western	600	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅝
9⅞	5½		Chi & N'west pf	900	10½	10¼	10½	10⅛
28¾	16½		Chi Pneu Tool	600	19	18¼	19	
21⅝	12¼		Chi Rock Isl & P	500	8½	8¼	8½	8¼
6¼	2¾	h	Chi Rock Isl & P	1700	24¾	24½	24¾	24¼
9⅝	4⅝	h	Chi Rl&P 7%	500	3⅜	3¼	3¼	
60⅜	36½	1f	Chrysler	200	61½	60⅜	60⅜	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	8400	43¾	43¼	43¾	42⅞
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	400	21⅞	20⅜	21⅛	21
2⅛	⅞		City Stores	130	85	85	85	
1¼	½		City Stores vtc	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
18⅛	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	5800	½	½	½	½
28½	15⅜		Collins & Aikman	1400	16⅜	16	16⅜	16⅛
8¾	5¾	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	500	18⅜	18	18	
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	200	1⅞	1⅞	7	6¾
76⅛	52	6	Columbia Gas	7200	15	14⅝	15	14⅜
77¼	58	3	Columbian G pf A	100	76	76	76	
35⅛	18⅝	1	Columbian Carb	1800	76¼	75	76¼	74¼
50	38		Comm Credit	600	30½	30	30½	30
106	91½	6½	Comm Credit 1pf	100	49¼	49¼	49¼	49¼
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	40	105	105	105	
38¾	35¾		Comm Inv Tr	10	28	28	28	
36⅞	19¾	.60	Comm Solvents	1300	58¼	57	58¼	56⅛
3¾	1¾	.40	Comwlth & So	3200	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	24⅛
52¾	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	25½	25	25½	24⅛
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	1200	50	49	50	49
5¾	2⅛		Consol Film Ind	600	28½	28¼	28½	28¼
17½	10⅜	1g	Consol Film 1 pf	100	3½	3½	3½	3½
47¾	31⅜	2	Consol Gas	1300	35¾	35¼	35¾	
92⅞	82		Consol Gas pf	7300	93¾	93	93¾	92⅞
14¼	9½	.25b	Consol Oil	200	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅝
2⅛	⅞		Consol Textile	3600	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
13¾	6⅛		Container A	400	1⅛	1	1	1
2⅜	1		Container B	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11¼
83¼	69½	3	Cont Baking B	300	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4¼
35½	23⅜	1.20	Cont Can	100	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13⅜
23⅜	11⅜		Cont Insurance	1100	80	79¼	80	78⅞
22¾	16½	.25b	Cont Motors	300	33	33	33	32½
84½	60⅝	3	Cont Oil	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
9⅞	4¾		Corn Products	5100	20½	20⅛	20½	20⅜
35	28	2	Coty	800	69¾	68¼	69¾	68½
17½	8		Cream of Wheat	400	57	55¾	57	55½
36¼	24¼		Crosley Radio	300	33	33	33	33
37⅜	27⅜		Crown Cork & S	2800	17½	16¾	17¼	16½
38⅜	21⅜		Crown Zellerbach	100	27	27	27	
9⅞	3½		Crucible Steel	300	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
49¼	20½		Cuban Am Sug	100	25½	25½	25½	25
20⅜	13½		Cuban Am S pf	900	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
84¼	43½	2½g	Curtis Publishg	20	48¼	48	48	
5¼	2¼		Curtis Pub pf cts	200	24	23¾	24	23½
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright	1200	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
21½	11		Curtiss-Wright A	1500	11	10¾	11	10⅜
			Cutler Hammer	100	17¾	17¾	17¾	

—D—

34½	18		Deere & Co	600	21¼	20⅞	21⅛	21½
73½	49		Del & Hudson	600	56¼	56	56¼	54½
33⅜	20½		Del Lack & W	700	25½	25	26¼	24½
13¼	12¾	1	Denver R G pf	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
28½	21⅜	1	Diamond Match	100	23	23	23	23
31½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	30½	30½	30½	
43⅜	32	1.50f	Dome Mines	800	43¾	43½	43¾	43¼
15⅜	7½		Douglas A	1500	22½	22½	22¼	22
32⅛	24	1½	Dresser B	100	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
103⅞	80	2.60	Duluth So Shore	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
124¼	115	6	du Pont de Nem	4700	92½	92	92½	90½
			du Pont deb	400	124¼	124	124¼	124

—E—

100¼	79	4	Eastman Kodak	500	99⅞	98¾	99⅞	98
22½	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	100	18¼	18¼	18¼	18
19¼	11		Eitingon Schild	100	13½	13½	13½	13⅜
31⅜	18⅛		Elec Auto-Lite	1800	23½	23¼	23¼	22½
101	80	7	Elec Auto-L pf	10	98	98	98	
7⅞	3¾		Elec Boat	800	5⅛	5	5⅛	
9¾	4½		Elec Pow & Lt	1400	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	5⅝
21	8¼		El Pw&L 6% pf	1500	15¾	14¾	15¾	14¾
52	40	2	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	17½	16¾	17½	17
63	51	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	42¼	42¼	42¼	43
23½	11⅜		Endicott Johnson	100	56½	56½	56½	
25½	14½		Engineers P S 5pf	100	15	15	15	
28¼	13⅞		Erie RR	100	17½	17½	17½	
28¼	16		Erie RR 1pf	400	21	20½	21	20⅛
14⅜	7⅛	.50	Eureka Vacuum	1300	26⅞	25¾	26⅞	25½
27¼	9		Evans Products	400	10⅜	10	10⅜	10⅜
10½	4		Exchange Buffet	2300	25⅞	25½	25⅞	25⅛
				20	7½	7	7	7⅛

—F—

18	7		Fairbanks Morse	300	14¾	14½	14¾	14
4	1¾		Fed Lt & Trac	400	8¼	7¾	8¼	7⅞
33	23¾	1.20	Fed Water Serv	100	2⅛	2⅛	2¼	2
25¼	17	.40	Fidelity Phe F In	200	33	32⅝	32⅝	33
67½	54¼	2½	Firestone T&R	800	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅜
17⅜	2¼		First Nat Stores	200	65½	65	65	66
22	12¼		Follansbee B	1100	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
80	60		Foster-Wheeler	600	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16
17¼	8⅞		Foster-Wheel pf	20	71	71	71	
27½	19⅜	.45b	Foundation	4300	13	12¼	12⅞	12½
17½	12¼		Fourst Nat Inv	100	22	22	22	21⅞
50⅜	35	2	Fox Film A	900	15⅜	15½	15⅜	14¾
33½	16½		Freeport Texas	4800	36½	35	35⅛	36½
19⅜	9		Fuller pr pf	10	23	23	23	
			Fuller 2pf	20	12	11	12	

—G—

			Gamewell	20	14½	14½	14½	
20	11½		Gen Am Inv	200	9⅛	9	9	
43⅜	33½	1	Gen Am Trans	300	39¼	39⅛	39¼	39
23½	15½		Gen Asphalt	800	20⅜	20	20⅜	20⅛
14⅜	9¾	1	Gen Baking	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
108½	100	8	Gen Baking pf	10	100½	100½	100½	100½
10½	5⅝		Gen Bronze	400	8⅝	8¼	8⅜	8¼
25¼	18½	.60	Gen Electric	4200	21	20¾	21	20⅝
12¾	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec Sp	7300	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12⅛
36⅞	31⅜	1.80	Gen Foods	1200	32½	32½	32½	32⅜
1⅝	¾		Gen Gas & E A	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
19	6¼		Gen G & E cv pf	100	15	15	15	14⅝
64½	53⅞	1	Gen Mills	900	57¾	57½	57¾	57
42	29¼	1	Gen Motors	6700	33½	33	33¼	32⅝
103	89¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	103	103	103	103
21	8¾		Gen Out Ad A	100	17	17	17	
25½	10½	.15b	Gen Print Ink	50	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	
45¾	31¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	34½	34½	34½	35
23⅜	10½		Gen Refractories	300	16⅜	16½	16¾	16
19½	12¼		Gen Refract ct	500	15⅝	15½	15⅝	14¾
12½	8½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	400	10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝
63	47	5	Gillette S R pf	100	63½	63½	63½	63
6⅞	3¾		Gimbel Bros	600	4	4	4	3⅞
30	16¼		Gimbel Bros pf	100	23½	23	23½	
28⅜	15⅜	1	Glidden	1100	26½	25⅝	25⅝	25⅛
103	83	7	Glidden ppf	10	100	100	100	100
9½	5½		Gobel (Adolf)	800	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
23	16¾	1.20	Gold Dust	900	20½	20	20½	20

112	98½		Goodrich	700	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14⅛
57	44		Goodyear	1900	31	30	30⅝	30
11¾	7	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅛
13⅜	8	..	Granby	600	11⅜	11½	11⅜	11
40	22	3	Grand Un pf	100	37¼	37¼	37¼	
40⅜	30	1	Grant (W T)	100	33	33	33	32½
32½	18		Great Nor pf	3200	24	23½	24	23
15⅛	10½	.50b	Great Nor Ore	100	12	12	12	12
34⅞	25	2.40	Great West Sug	3900	33¾	33¼	33⅜	33¼
3½	¾		Guantanamo Sug	300	2½	2½	2½	2½

—H—

8¼	4⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅝
11⅞	3⅝	..	Hamilton Watch	100	8	8	8	
96	84	7	Hanna (MA) pf	10	93	93	93	93
24⅜	14½	1b	Harbison Walker	200	20	20	20	
96⅞	85	5	Hazel Atlas	400	91	90	90	91
75	59	2	Hercules Powder	800	73¼	72¾	73¼	71
10⅛	5⅜	.25b	Hollander	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¼
10⅞	5⅝		Houdaille Her B	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅛
29¾	17¼		Houston Oil	100	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
5⅜	3½		Houston Oil new	100	22¾	22¼	22¾	22⅛
55½	35½	3	Howe Sound	4900	55⅞	54⅜	55½	54¾
24½	12⅝		Hudson Motor	10600	12⅝	12⅛	12⅜	12
7¼	3⅛		Hupp Motors	200	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝

—I—

38⅞	22		Ill Central	800	27¾	27¼	27¾	27
50	35		Ill Central pf	100	41	41	41	
30½	22⅛	1.68	Indus Rayon	200	26	26	26	26
73¾	50	1½	Ingersoll-Rand	200	62	62	62	61
11¼	8½		Interlake Iron	400	7½	7¼	7¼	
149¼	131	6	Int Business M	400	138¾	139¼	139¾	138½
12⅛	5⅝	.20	Int Carriers	400	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
37¾	21⅝		Int Cement	200	31	30	30	29½
46⅞	30	.60	Int Harvester	200	27½	27½	27½	27
29¼	21	10b	Int Hydroelec	500	7¾	7¼	7¼	7¼
3½	1⅜		Int Nickel	4300	27½	27	27	26½
2⅜	1⅜		Int Pap&Pow B	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
24⅞	10⅞		Int Pap&Pow C	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
22⅜	7⅝		Int Pap&P pf	500	19⅛	18¾	19⅛	18⅜
50⅜	40	2	Int Rys C A pf	10	17¾	17¼	17¼	18
45¾	29½		Int Shoe	400	43	42¾	43	42¼
84½	59	4	Int Silver	100	32	32	32	31
17⅜	11⅜		Int Silver pf	100	68	68	68	
16⅜	3½		Int Tel & Tel	2500	14½	14	14⅜	13⅝
72½	21⅜	1¾g	Int'sta DS pf	100	13½	13½	14½	
				300	66⅜	66½	66⅝	

—J—

68⅜	44	..	Johns Manville	1500	54½	54	54⅝	53

—K—

19¾	11	.

Commerce and Finance

Weir Lauds Employee Representation --- Hits 30-Hour Week

Business and Industry

National Steel Head Defends Company Union

Employee-Representation Plan Best, He Says—Hits 30-Hour Week

Those who advocate a 30-hour working week, believing the road to economic recovery lies in crop restriction and a reduced production-consumption basis in industry are barking up the wrong tree, in the opinion of Mr. Ernest T. Weir, chairman of the National Steel Corporation.

Mr. Weir, who is leading steel magnates in their fight against Section 7a of the National Recovery Act concerning collective bargaining among workers, spoke at a dinner of the Harvard Business School Alumni last night on a program which included addresses by Dean Wallace B. Donham and Prof. Malcolm P. McNair.

Any plans which advocate artificial restrictive measures as a means of recovery failed to inspire Mr. Weir. "I will not agree with such a theory," he said, "so long as I can go into any city and find a large proportion of its dwellings unfit for human habitation, so long as housewives need washing machines and other labor-saving devices, or so long as the so-called overproduced clothing industry make less than one suit of clothes a year for each man and boy in the country as it does now. The society now being advocated is a static society. We do not produce too much, we fail to distribute enough."

Against Wage Cuts

Wage reductions as a policy for increasing manufacturers' profits, returning to old conditions and old methods of doing business, came in for a vigorous condemnation. Despite nation-wide publicity by those who would make ogres of all steel magnates, claiming they refuse to pay living wages to their employees and force them to join company administered unions against their best interests, Mr. Weir says: "It has always been a definite part of our business philosophy to pay wages at least as high and in many cases higher than those prevailing generally for the same type of work.

"I have gone through periods of wage reductions in the past 40 years and I do not believe in them. With the enormous amount of money and credit available in this country, it is rather ridiculous that we have such depressed business and lack of confidence. Let us try to solve this depression in a modern way, which may have some elements of permanency in it. Certainly, reducing wages is anything but modern.

Wants High Living Standard

"Reduction in wages can mean but one thing—a lowering of living standards. No one can say that the great mass of workers during the twenties, in acquiring automobiles, better homes, radios, labor-saving devices and so forth, were carrying on any activity that was based on false foundations. That did not produce economic maladjustment. All people are entitled to these things.

"What we need in the United States is not a lower but a higher standard of living. Any rounded and enduring prosperity depends upon the consumption of our total product. Wage-earners represent the great bulk of our purchasing power. Therefore, industry's best customers are its own workers.

"Wages are the very foundation of prosperity and must be just as high as the economic equation will permit."

"As to working hours, economic laws must contain the right answer to this question as they do to the question of the proper production-consumption level. Today we rather accept 40 hours per week as approximately the proper allotment per worker.

"What would happen if the 30-hour week were now forced upon certain industries? There has been a remarkable pickup in most lines of business during the past year, yet earning power is advancing very irregularly. A decrease in hours would necessarily increase costs. This would decrease ability to buy on the part of people whose purchasing power has remained static or increased only slightly. This in turn would mean lessened demand for the products of industry and therefore less employment, defeating the purpose of the shortened week."

Assails Labor Unions

Turning to labor problems Mr. Weir assailed the national labor unions, charging them with racketeering and playing politics. "I am firmly convinced," he said, "that the employee representation plan is the best solution to the problem of building proper relationships between employer and employee. The employer's one big interest is the peaceful, continuous operation of his plant. If unions with their long opportunity to do so, had demonstrated that they were the best agencies for the maintenance of the most satisfactory employer-employee relationships, the employer would have welcomed them with open arms."

Regarding the Wagner Bill, Mr. Weir says it opens the way to medievalism of the worst kind. "Any step that would force the workers of the country into labor organizations of one kind and force industry to deal with such a national organization, would be the most dangerous, and later the most regretted step in our nation's history."

The answer, as Mr. Weir sees it, lies in allowing the workman to be free to join a labor union or not, as he sees fit, and allowing the employer to be free to engage in competition so long as he does not use unfair trade practices.

The dinner at which Mr. Weir spoke was part of a two-day reunion of business school graduates preceding Harvard Commencement Week which starts tomorrow.

In the afternoon, Dr. O. M. W. Sprague, former Advisory Counsel to the Bank of England and also to the United States Treasury, told assembled guests that with large excess reserves in the banks potentially able to expand credit to the extent of several billion dollars and an actual cash balance in the Treasury, it would quite naturally strengthen confidence "if Washington were to make it quite clear it has gone as far as it proposes to go in changing our monetary arrangements."

"I hope that no extreme monetary measures will be taken unless we enter upon a period of quite pronounced trade reaction or recession," he said. "If we have a recession analogous to what came last summer and autumn, I fear that the Administration will resort to further abnormal monetary oevices. At least they have given the country no indication as yet that they would not do so."

U. S. Dollar Higher At $5.04⅞ to Pound

LONDON, June 16 (AP)—In an exceptionally quiet exchange market the United States dollar improved fractionally, and closed today at $5.04⅞ to the pound, compared with an overnight rate of $5.05.

The French franc was a shade firmer, closing at 76.47 to the pound. Its final quotation yesterday was 76.50.

PARIS, June 16 (AP)—The American dollar held steadily at 15.14 francs (6.605 cents to the franc) through the day on a quiet unofficial banking market today. It closed yesterday at 15.1475 francs (6.601 cents).

Lazard Freres to Keep Its Investment Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 16—For some time past the private banking firm of Lazard Freres has been studying the problems involved in bringing its business into compliance with the Banking Act of 1933. The firm will continue in the investment business. It will retain its membership in the New York Stock Exchange and, in view of the importance of its connections abroad, its foreign exchange business. Its acceptance business and the issuance of travelers letters of credit are being discontinued. It will not engage in the business of receiving deposits.

While this action might indicate an intention to abandon commercial banking activities in favor of investment banking, it is not taken by the well-informed friends of the firm to be necessarily a final decision. It is regarded merely as the selection of one of the alternatives offered during the present period of business transition subject to review in the light of future developments.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Franklin Savings Bank	July 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	July 16
East Boston Savings Bank	July 16
Eliot Savings Bank	July 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 16
Wildey Savings Bank	July 16
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	July 2
Medford Savings Bank	July 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	July 2
Somerville Savings Bank	July 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 7
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	July 10
Somerset Savings Bank, Somerville	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 16

For Company Unions

Keystone

Ernest T. Weir
Chairman of the Board of Weirton Steel Company

Sharp Advances And Quick Drops In Wheat Market

Buyers Become Extremely Conservative—News Still Bullish

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 16—The wheat market displayed much strength at times early in the week, but later declined sharply as a result of profit-taking and increased hedging pressure, both of which developments tended to cool buying enthusiasm.

Stop-loss selling by longs was a feature at times on the way down, and the volume of outside business contracted considerably.

The market was quite a typical June affair, the general tendency at this time being extremely conservative on the buying side, while the heavy movement of winter wheat is on. The general run of crop news was still extremely bullish, improvement since the rains in some spots being offset by deterioration in others, the principal recent complaints being premature ripening in the Southwest and heat and chinch-bug damage in the soft wheat states, especially in Illinois and Indiana.

Two-Sided Market

Foreign crop conditions have shown some improvement, but the outlook, on the whole, is regarded as below normal, and the crop outturn will be far below the bumper yields of last year. Germany has prohibited the exportation of wheat and flour, and in central Germany drought conditions continue, with waterways reported so low that transportation of grain is difficult, prices in Germany showing a rising tendency as a result.

Most advices from abroad indicate that Russian crops were hard hit by drought and heat in April and May, conditions apparently having been similar to those in this country in those months.

Flour Trade Dull

Flour trade is in the doldrums, and buyers have paid little attention to the bullish crop conditions. Sales of flour this week were only about 25 per cent of capacity.

Winnipeg has shown a firmer tone than Chicago this week. This in spite of the much improved conditions in Canada. Rains have been much heavier and more frequent in the prairie provinces than in our Northwest. Export business has been slow in Manitoba owing to the fact that Europe is buying principally the cheap Argentine and Australian wheat.

Chinch bugs are now working on corn in many sections especially in Indiana and Illinois, after having inflicted serious damage on oats, wheat and barley fields. Most reports indicate oats and barley crops are a failure in many sections, and the quantity of these grains raised above normal farm needs will be small.

Corn Prospects Good

Generally speaking corn prospects are good for the new crop but the market has been strong due to the expected short crops of small grains, a poor hay crop and expected government buying for relief purposes. Receipts continue extremely light of corn and sales to arrive are mainly from outside terminals, there being little corn offered from the farms.

On a pound-for-pound basis corn is cheaper than other grains and also cheaper than hay. Occasional profit-taking has made for a two-sided market but on the whole corn has withstood selling better than wheat.

Oats trade died down to a considerable extent owing to the fact Argentina has begun shipping small quantities of oats to this country.

Rye has been rather firm, and reports confirm an extremely small crop.

National City Bank Directors Cleared

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Supreme Court Justice Edward S. Dore has cleared directors and former directors of the National City Bank of virtually all charges of mismanagement brought against them by minority stockholders who sought an accounting of $70,000,000 which they claimed had been negligently lost during the time Charles E. Mitchell was chairman of the board.

Justice Dore held the directors were not liable for losses on a Cuban sugar loan of $66,000,000, approved the establishment of a $2,400,000 fund for loans to officers and valued employees after the stock market crash and approved the "management fund," from which $10,000,000 was distributed as bonuses to certain officers.

However, the court appointed a referee to determine whether the directors exceeded their duties in paying excessive sums to officers in the higher brackets, including Mr. Mitchell and Gordon S. Rentschler, now president of the bank.

Investors Against New Deal, Recent Poll Shows

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Investors are predominantly against the New Deal, with the term applied to mean the entire Roosevelt program of innovations, according to a poll conducted by the Financial World among its readers.

The poll shows that a bare majority opposed the New Deal as an emergency policy, whereas the odds were overwhelmingly against it as a permanent policy.

"A careful and unprejudiced consideration of the results of the poll so far, together with the many accompanying letters and statements, inevitably leads to the conclusion that those who are paying the cost of the New Deal are far from satisfied with its results or with what it holds for the future," the survey concludes.

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Midland Bank and G. Cassel Agree on Gold Dispensability

Gold as Stable Measure of Value Dethroned, Thinks British Institution—Swedish Economist Says Germany Must Revalue Reichsmark

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Midland Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, have issued here two entirely independent statements, which, when taken in conjunction with one another constitute a scathing indictment of the theory still dear to old-fashioned bankers of the indispensability of the gold standard.

The Midland Bank finds that the almost universal resort to currency devaluation since the war has so changed world monetary conditions as to have dethroned gold as a stable measure of value. The conclusion is suggested that for practical purposes a currency off the gold standard is just as capable of being reliable as one that is on.

Germany Fails to Keep Step

Professor Cassel carries this argument further. He shows that Germany's present inability to pay its debts is largely because it has of late failed to keep step with other nations in the very currency devaluation to which the Midland Bank refers.

The Midland Bank develops its argument in its current monthly Review. Professor Cassel writes in the columns of the Manchester Guardian, a liberal newspaper in northern England.

The Midland Bank subjects to detailed analysis currency devaluation as it has been pursued in different parts of the world. It shows that varying objects were aimed at when France, Belgium and Italy reduced the gold parity of their currencies. It indicates that these objects were not in all cases the same as those in view when Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Scandinavia and, subsequently, the United States left that standard and adopted devaluation. Britain was pushed off gold. Austrian devaluation was to give official recognition to an existing currency situation.

Gold Becomes Managed

In the case of Czechoslovakia, last February, devaluation was "not in statutory recognition of any existing depreciation of the monetary unit in terms of gold—the crown (Czechoslovak currency unit), in fact, was still about its gold parity—but in a deliberate effort to give a stimulus to the export trade."

The possibility of varying gold parities, the Midland Bank goes on to say, "introduces an entirely new element into international monetary ararngements. . . There is little or no more certainty of the exchange values of currencies on a gold standard than of purely managed currencies. In effect the gold standard becomes itself a managed standard—managed with first regard to the needs of individual countries in which it is supposed to operate."

The Midland Bank does not suggest that the ideal of ultimate return to the gold standard is even now an impossible one, but it concludes, "The entire structure of the gold standard, down to its very foundations, needs to be reëxamined in the clearest light and in an attitude of completest realism."

Reichsmark Overvalued

Professor Cassel is more positive. He points out that German debtors today are solvent but are being prevented by the authorities from obtaining the foreign exchange needed for the payment of their debts. Among causes which have contributed to this extraordinary state of affairs, he emphasizes that the Reichsmark (chief German currency) is now nearly 50 per cent overvalued in consequence of increase in the purchasing power of gold.

All expedients adopted by the Berlin Reichsbank and the Government in the endeavor to carry on German trade under this handicap, Professor Cassel shows, have failed. "There is no other way out of the present muddle," he says, "than to reduce the gold parity of the Reichsmark, say to two-thirds." This, he holds, would enable German export industries to recover. Continuance of artificial currency restrictions would become unnecessary. "It would not be long," he concludes, "before Germany could resume the payment of interest, at least, on her foreign debts."

The arguments of the Midland Bank and of Professor Cassel thus click with one another. The gold standard, the one says, has become unreliable. Germany, says the other, cannot recover until it frees its currency from impossible limitations which that standard has imposed.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The children of this generation are notoriously slow to remember small mercies. In the midst of a slump, we tend to forget that those of us who have more or less fixed incomes are probably better off than when business conditions are booming. We forget that capital operations like building houses are abnormally cheap—if only we can lay hands on the ready money required. We forget that in bad times the inevitable poverty of the trade unions and the weakness of their bargaining position save us from costly and corrosive strikes. It is only when times improve, when the cost of living and the cost of labor and capital rise again, when the unions gather their strength to demand higher wages—often with justice—that we sigh for former unrealized blessings.

Higher Wages

In this country, the demand for higher wages is just beginning to be felt. It is most obvious in the railways, for several reasons. The unions there are as strong as, if not stronger than, those of any other industry. The financial position of the main line railways is made known to the public from week to week, so that the recovery of their revenues during the past year or so has been widely and enthusiastically acclaimed as a leading tribute to the country's returning prosperity. Moreover, the determination of railway wages has commonly been a business of oriental haggling, in which each party begins by asking for far more than he expects to get. The present case is apparently no exception to this historical rule. In March, 1931, an all-round cut was imposed on railway men's wages and simultaneously conditions of work were tightened up. The men's unions now formally demand the full restoration of pre-1931 wages and conditions, but they cannot forget the fact that not so many months ago an arbitrator gave judgment in favor of a further wage cut; this award was never enforced, but it remains the basis of the companies' demands. This being so, it is a fair guess that the unions have secretly no hope of gaining all they ask, but would accept much lower terms rather than put the issue to the perilous threat of a strike.

Hard Core Unemployment

Unemployment is not nearly so horrid a bogey in the railways as in other industries; for the labor force cannot in the nature of the business be rapidly cut down, and it is indeed largely regulated by the number of new men recruited and the age and terms of pensioning off. The revival of the railways—from a very low level—means more rapid recruitment and therefore a certain slight relief to general unemployment. But even if the railways and other industries (like building) which produce services for the home market recovered to their 1929 level, there would still be in this country a heavy deadweight of unemployment. The painful purge that the depression has effected in certain overcapitalized industries has only served to expose and emphasize the permanent redundancy of their labor-force. The sad fact is that most of the industries concerned are highly localized. There are Durham mining villages, there are Welsh valleys, that have utterly lost hope—and with good reason.

A return to 1926 prices—if that is the heaven that the economic revivalists are preaching—will not destroy economic nationalism abroad, nor prevent the use of substitutes for coal and cotton, nor stay the rising power of the East in the textile markets of the world. Great Britain is only a little island, but it has a problem of local concentration of unemployment that only a long and wearisome lapse of time can eradicate. How large this "hard core" is, it is impossible to tell accurately: certainly half a million, perhaps more. On top of it comes another great bulk of permanent unemployment—permanent, that is, in general characteristics, though changing in personnel. In these days of mechanization and rationalization (new words as they are for old things), probably 800,000 men will always be out of work, though with the reasonable expectation of getting a job within a few months at most. Thus about 1,300,000 would be a prosperity level of unemployment for this country of less than 45,000,000 souls.

Prices and Recovery

The connection between prices and unemployment is not nearly so direct or certain as some pundits have given us to suppose. Events are proving those critics right who said that to concentrate on a rise of prices as a criterion of economic recovery was to mistake for a cure a mere mitigation of symptoms. The ostrich is a byword for obliterating the symptoms of approaching danger and imagining it has averted the danger itself. Graphs of commodity prices are a comfortable burial ground for heads that were better employed finding ways to expand the volume of trade, rather than to multiply its nominal dimensions. We cannot amend the economic future by casting statistical horoscopes.

Inflation may be the correct dose for the disease from which every nation is suffering, but if so then it is correct not simply because it raises prices but because it enlarges purchasing power and expands trade. Of these desirable results, a rise of prices would be itself a consequence, not a cause. In this light, inflation is seen to be, like patriotism, not enough, whatever its virtues. It is the starting motor, not the prime mover of recovery. Its aim is not to supplant but to reinforce and foster natural tendencies in enlarging the field of profitable enterprise. That is the critical factor. The most important argument for the liberation of international trade as an aid to economic recovery—contrasted with its secular function of improving the world's standard of living—is that such a liberation would in fact greatly enlarge the field of profitable enterprise. It is an argument that is, of course, especially appreciated in this country, with our reliance on foreign supplies and on income from services—shipping, finance, cables, and so on—that are directly or indirectly dependent on the volume of international trade.

D. C. Heath & Company
BOSTON
PREFERRED DIVIDEND 98
The regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation, payable June 30, 1934, to preferred stockholders of record June 23. Checks will be mailed. M. B. FERRY, Treasurer

Slight Increase In Retail Sales During the Week

Industrial and Farm Areas in South and Southwest Leading Contributors

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—Gains in retail sales for the week were contributed almost entirely by industrial centers and the farm areas in the South and Southwest, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., says in its current weekly review of business.

Although sales in the drought-stricken areas in the West have not fallen off to any sizable proportions as yet, fall business in these districts, it is expected, will show some sharp declines, the survey continues. Advance orders now being placed by leading distributors in such areas carry the stipulation of entire or partial cancellation should the situation become more aggravated.

Trade reports from the Pacific Coast to the credit agency were less satisfactory even than a week earlier, because of the unsettled longshoremen's strike.

"Retailers still are dominated by an attitude of caution in their buying," the review says, "and the generous orders of a year ago are noticeably lacking in present operations." It notes that the wholesale trade made the best showing, however, for any week since the latter part of April and adds that the buying season in many divisions will not be inaugurated until after the Fourth of July holiday.

Dun & Bradstreet observes that more vacations are to be spent in traveling than last summer, as orders for luggage are averaging 30 to 40 per cent more than the total set down a year ago.

Referring to industrial operation, the report finds they showed comparatively little change for the week, so that the Dun Business Activity Barometer registered a slight gain to 71.1.

"Lower schedules gradually are being adopted by some divisions," it adds. "The gain in employment is beginning to be checked, the index being lowered slightly for the first half of June, although the hiring rate and the average of hours worked gained by a small percentage. With the threat of the strike of steel workers now virtually removed, indications point to the maintenance of steel plant operations around the current rate during the balance of the second quarter.

"Seasonal reduction in automobile production now is in progress, and manufacturers are watching retail sales closely to avoid overproduction. Attempts are being made to narrow the seasonal fluctuations in output, in order to steady employment, and to insure a more uniform flow of cars to dealers."

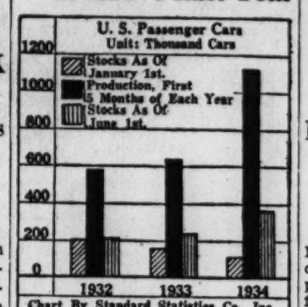
Fewer Stockholders Of General Motors Corp.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—The total number of General Motors common and preferred stockholders for the second quarter of 1934 was 348,230 compared with 351,949 for the first quarter of 1934 and with 366,084 the second quarter of 1933.

There were 329,495 holders of common stock and the balance of 18,735 represents holders of preferred stock. These figures compare with 333,524 common stockholders and 18,425 preferred for the first quarter of 1934.

Automobile Output Is Above Last Year



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKS of automobiles on hand Jan. 1 and June 1, and production during this five months' period are shown above for the last three years.

Commerce Chamber Head Gives Views On Union Labor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 16 (AP)—Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says that an employer has the right to deny work to a man because he is a member of a labor union if he so desires.

Mr. Harriman laid this opinion before 40 business leaders on the NRA Industrial Advisory Board, which met privately to study NRA's future as its first year ended.

His view was interpreted as being in conflict with the National Industrial Recovery Act which seeks to establish that membership in a union shall not be used by an employer as a reason for refusing a job. This part of the act, Mr. Harriman said, was probably unconstitutional.

The Harriman opinion was expressed in a statement to be sent to members of the chamber as a basis for a business viewpoint on NRA's future. The statement dealt also with other constitutional aspects of NRA, including an opinion that the NRA must be continued in some form, but without the authority to impose codes or to license code members.

"The right of an employer to employ whom he will and of an employee to work for whom he will, provided a suitable bargain can be made, is a property right protected by the fifth and fourteenth amendments to the Constitution," Mr. Harriman said.

Business Activity Is Well Sustained

NEW YORK, June 16—Statistics appearing during the week indicated that business activity continued well sustained, according to Moody's index figures for freight-car loadings, electric-power production, and steel-ingot output.

These index figures are adjusted for seasonal variation—that is, if the change from the previous week should coincide with the normal seasonal change, the index figure would be unchanged.

	Carldgs	Elec	Steel	Comb
Latest week	60.7	100.2	69.0	80.0
Previous week	62.6	107.9	67.6	79.4
Month ago	59.7	108.4	64.1	77.4
Year ago	55.7	102.7	51.5	70.0
1934 high	66.3	110.2	69.0	80.0
1934 low	59.4	100.7	41.9	67.7
1933 high	66.8	109.2	78.1	83.7
1933 low	45.6	88.7	15.5	50.5

(1928 weekly average equals 100)

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J. P. Morgan & Co. Total Resources Now $344,251,626

Deposits $33,000,000, Net Worth $12,500,000, Above March 31, 1933

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—J. P. Morgan & Co., in a statement of condition as of June 1, issued for publication today, shows capital funds of $57,607,114, deposits of $271,823,364 and total resources of $344,251,626.

The statement was the first ever issued by the company, except those published in connection with the congressional banking inquiry last year. The figures were given out coincident with the legal changes made by the banking house to conform with the Banking Act of 1933, as of June 16, under which the firm is becoming a private deposit bank and discontinuing its securities business.

The statement of condition includes the figures of Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia, but excludes the company's interest in Morgan, Grenfell & Co., London, and the firm of Morgan & Cie, Paris. Morgan, Grenfell & Co. has now become a limited partnership, and J. P. Morgan & Co.'s interest is represented by shares, of which £3,300,000 are 5 per cent ordinary shares one-third paid. Morgan & Cie of Paris remains an unlimited partnership.

Compared with the last figures given out at the banking hearings in Washington, as of March 31, 1933, the present statement shows substantial increases. The net worth at that time was $44,862,920. This had increased by $8,561,650 by April 30, 1933, while the present capital funds are about $4,000,000 larger than at the later date.

The permanent capital of the company amounts to $25,000,000 and the remaining $32,607,114 consists of surplus and partners' balances.

Total deposits on June 1 compared with $238,739,982 on March 31, 1933. June 1 cash on hand and on deposit with banks of $59,857,872 compared with $40,214,832 at that time. United States Government securities of $169,509,469 at par value compare with $146,071,407 at market value in the March 31, 1933, statement.

Millis, Mass., Shoe Co. Wins Contract Award

MILLIS, Mass., June 16 (AP)—The Joseph M. Herman Shoe Company announces it has been notified that it is the lowest bidder for the manufacture of 300,000 pairs of army shoes. The bid was $2.87 a pair.

The contract, the company said, will provide work for the factory's entire complement, working on a double shift until September.

The company now manufactures 6000 pairs of shoes daily.

Blackstone Savings Bank
42 Washington St., Boston
Write for folder
"Banking by Mail"
INTEREST BEGINS
June 21

J. P. MORGAN & CO.
NEW YORK

DREXEL & CO.
PHILADELPHIA

Condensed Statement of Condition June 1, 1934

ASSETS

Cash on Hand and on Deposit in Banks		$ 59,957,372.67
Bankers' Acceptances		8,854,377.39
United States Government securities, at face value (Of these $12,500,000. are pledged)		169,509,469.58
State and Municipal bonds and bills		10,674,474.98
Stocks and bonds, etc.		20,831,079.84
Loans and advances		53,280,660.33
Accrued Interest Receivable		966,010.38
Banking premises		6,753,304.13
Liability of customers under acceptances	$ 13,591,893.20	
Less prepayments	167,515.96	13,424,377.24
Total Assets		$344,251,626.53

LIABILITIES

Deposits: Demand	$224,128,079.22	
Time	47,695,285.44	$271,823,364.66
Accrued Interest and Accounts payable		229,253.77
Acceptances outstanding		13,591,893.20
Special Reserve Fund		1,000,000.00
Capital	$ 25,000,000.00	
Surplus and Partners' Balances	32,607,114.90	57,607,114.90
Total Liabilities		$344,251,626.53

Contingent Liabilities: Guarantees Outstanding $114,000.

The foregoing statement is exclusive of our interest in the assets and liabilities of Morgan Grenfell & Co., London (now Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd.) and the firm of Morgan & Cie., Paris which are separate houses. Our interest in Morgan Grenfell & Co., Ltd. is now represented by shares, of which £3,300,000 are 5% Ordinary Shares one-third paid.

Licensed as Private Bankers under Article IV of the Banking Law of the State of New York
Subject to Pennsylvania Department of Banking Code

June 16, 1934.

Mako Tops List In the Eastern Tennis Tourney

Sixty-Nine Players Enter Intercollegiate Battle on Staten Island

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 16—C. Gene Mako, representing the University of Southern California, heads the list of college players for the Eastern intercollegiate lawn tennis championship, to be held beginning Monday on the grass courts of the Richmond County Country Club, at Dongan Hills, Staten Island.

Sixty-nine players, representing thirty institutions of learning, were listed in the draw, made yesterday at the office of the Eastern Association. Under the conditions, no member of a team, which is limited to four, can be drawn in the same quarter with any of his team mates, so representatives of Harvard, New York University, Yale, University of North Carolina, Williams, Dartmouth, University of Virginia, Princeton, and Brooklyn College, appear in each section.

Play will begin Monday at eleven, under the direction of Charles E. Hall, as referee, and continue through the week.

The seeded players were listed in the following order: 1—C. Gene Mako, University of Southern California; 2—Jack P. Tidball, University of California at Los Angeles; 3—Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton University; 4—George Stevens, Yale University; 5—Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth College; 6—S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard University; 7—E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham University; 8—Donald Hawley, New York University.

The completed draw is as follows:

Eastern Intercollegiate Championship

Singles—Upper Half

Second Round—First Round Byes

Jack P. Tidball, U. C. L. A., vs. Carl A. Helmholz, Harvard.

Lester Steifberg, N. Y. U., vs. Fred Nuebling, C. C. N. Y.

John Tilney, Yale, vs. Fred Lichtward, St. Johns.

David Morgan, North Carolina, vs. N. A. Reynolds, Williams.

Robert G. Husted, Dartmouth, vs. Donald Morrison, Virginia.

James Eder, Mass. Tech, vs. N. G. Anderson, Cornell.

Norcross S. Tilney, Princeton, vs. Robert Turner, Swarthmore.

R. H. Chase, Brown, vs. Mark Klauser, Brooklyn College.

Thomas D. Flynn, Princeton, vs. G. Phipps, Williams.

J. Burke Wilkinson, Harvard, vs. Paul Guiberd, Dartmouth.

Andrew Barker, Wesleyan, vs. Harold Unterberg, Brooklyn.

Edward Mansfield, Yale, vs. John McGlinn, North Carolina.

Donald Hawley, New York University, vs. Emanuel Klauser, St. Johns.

David Hoppock, Lehigh, vs. Igor Dennisoff, Trinity.

I. Lawrence Norton, Columbia, vs. winner of Rigorone-Castlen.

First Round

D. G. Rigorone, St. Peters, vs. Philip Castlen, U. S. C.

Leonard S. Patterson, California Tech, vs. Herman Fletcher, Virginia.

Bernard Marcus, Cornell, vs. Lou Marveney, Stevens.

Lower Half—First Round

C. Gene Mako, U. S. C., vs. Bernard Freedman, C. C. N. Y.

Ernest Koslan, New York University, vs. Carl M. Rohmann, Virginia.

Second Round—First Round Byes

Leonard Straus, Rutgers, vs. Lawrence Marx, Dartmouth.

Ralph Minnich, Princeton, vs. William White, Swarthmore.

Norris E. Ruckman, Mass. Tech, vs. Lawrence De Lord, Brooklyn.

S. Ellsworth Davenport 3d, Harvard, vs. Richy Willis, U of North Carolina.

Young W. Dietz, Lehigh, vs. Robert Talbot, Wesleyan.

C. C. Jones, Williams, vs. Julius J. Rosen, Columbia.

Gerald T. McCarthy, Manhattan, vs. Jack McMurtry, Yale.

George Stevens, Yale, vs. David Geller, N. Y. U.

Orin Waterman, St. Johns, vs. Arthur Marcus, Brooklyn.

R. L. Eddy, Brown, vs. Harvey Harris, North Carolina.

Robert J. Kelleher, Williams, vs. Donald Wallace, Virginia.

E. Ramey Donovan, Fordham, vs. Paul Hedley, Swarthmore.

Arthur Kaiser, Columbia, vs. Hugh J. Lynch, Princeton.

Ralph Seeley, Dartmouth, vs. Franklin E. Wolcheck, Harvard.

L. A. Doughty, Cornell, vs. William Austin, Lehigh.

Cups Awarded at Exeter

EXETER, N. H., June 16 (AP)—Phillips Exeter Academy yesterday awarded the Wingate Cup, for excellence in baseball, and the Princeton Cup, for the best all-round athlete and scholar, to Alfred H. Colwell of South Hancock, Maine. The Gavit Cup, given to the senior judged a leader in sportsmanship and character, went to August L. Beltzner of Joliet, Illinois.

Harvard Sailors Win Second Leg On The McMillan Cup

Intercollegiate Yacht Race Standing

College—	Points
Harvard	31
Yale	23
Dartmouth	20½
Princeton	20½
Williams	18
Cornell	15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MARION, Mass., June 16—By taking all four final races Harvard won the fifth intercollegiate yachting championship yesterday, and a second leg on the William B. McMillan Cup, a three-win trophy. Yale finished second, Dartmouth and Princeton were tied for third place, with Williams fifth and Cornell sixth.

One race was sailed in the forenoon over a triangular course, with Princeton winning the start and holding it to the second mark. On the beat to the finish the Harvard boat skippered by F. Stanton Deland Jr. '36 of Marblehead, weathered the bunch and won by 12 seconds over Dartmouth. In the next affair, Yale led in the run to the leeward mark, but the wind shifted and the second lap to the finish was another spinnaker affair, with E. Dwight Fullerton Jr. '37 of Dedham, Mass., slipping in ahead of Yale by 22 seconds.

The two final races were over three-mile windward and leeward courses, sailed in a steady but moderate air. This time the Harvard crew, captained by Michael Cudahy '36 of Chicago, nailed the fleet at the turn and scudded home nearly a minuate ahead of Yale, while in the last affair, with the Harvard crew skippered again by Fullerton having a lively fight for first place, but swinging round the windward mark five seconds ahead of Princeton and slightly increasing the lead to the finish.

At the annual meeting William S. Cox '35, of Princeton, whose home is in Wilmington, Del., was chosen chairman of the executive committee in place of William B. Cudahy '34, Harvard, of Chicago, who managed this year's event. The association went on record as approving the use of dinghies for intercollegiate matches and will cooperate with the interscholastic association in a movement to secure a fleet of larger boats for championship purposes.

Third Race

College Skipper	Elapsed time h. m. s.
Harvard, F. S. Deland '36	1 13 35
Dartmouth, J. MacD. Odell '35	1 13 47
Williams, H. B. Bent '36	1 14 02
Princeton, W. S. Cox '35	1 14 04
Cornell, A. J. Moxham '37	1 15 11
Yale, C. E. Dunbar '35S	1 15 12

Fourth Race

Harvard, E. D. Fullerton Jr. '37	57 11
Yale, R. D. Goodall '36	57 33
Princeton, C. H. Gardner '34	57 45
Williams, E. G. Jones '36	58 07
Dartmouth, R. H. Collins '35	58 13
Cornell, Frank Makepiece '37	1 00 04

Fifth Race

Harvard, Michael Cudahy '36	39 17
Yale, C. E. Dunbar '35S	40 10
Williams, H. B. Bent '36	40 12
Dartmouth, J. MacD. Odell '35	40 24
Cornell, A. J. Moxham '37	40 26
Princeton, W. S. Cox '35	46 12

Sixth Race

Harvard, E. O. Fullerton Jr. '37	37 04
Princeton, C. H. Gardner '34	37 10
Williams, E. C. Jones '36	37 36
Dartmouth, R. H. Collins '35	37 39
Yale, R. D. Goodall '36	37 41
Cornell, B. L. Gordon '36	39 37

Cornell Loses Chance To Tie Columbia Nine

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Tied	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	8	0	4	.667
Harvard	5	1	4	.556
Cornell	6	0	5	.545
Dartmouth	6	0	5	.545
Pennsylvania	6	0	6	.500
Yale	3	0	6	.333
Princeton	3	1	7	.300

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., June 16—Columbia is resting easily on the top rung of the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League ladder with Dartmouth being eliminated at Boston and Cornell being setdown by Pennsylvania here yesterday, 8 to 5. Successive four-run rallies in the sixth and seventh innings spelled defeat for the home team in its senior week game.

Cornell went to the front in the first inning with one run and held Penn in check until the eventful sixth. The Ithacans rallied in the ninth with two men out to score two runs, but were unable to score more. Thomas D. Shanahan '34, Penn centerfielder, hit a home run in the seventh with a man on base. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	0	0—	8	11	0
Cornell	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2—	5	12	2

Batteries—Barton and Lynch; Pasto, Lindheimer and Johnston. Losing pitcher—Pasto. Umpires—O'Brien and Van Dyne. Time—2h. 36m.

Freitas Breaks Winning Streak Of Giants, 2 to 1

Braves Defeat Cardinals as Pirates and Cubs Are Set Back

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	36	19	.643
St. Louis	31	20	.608
Chicago	32	22	.593
Pittsburgh	27	22	.551
Boston	26	24	.520
Brooklyn	23	30	.434
Philadelphia	18	31	.367
Cincinnati	12	36	.250

Results June 15

Cincinnati 2, New York 1.
Boston 10, St. Louis 4.
Philadelphia 4, Chicago 3.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 4.

Tony Freitas, who broke into major-league baseball with the Athletics but who now wears the uniform of the Cincinnati Reds, snapped the New York Giants' five-game winning streak yesterday at Crosley Field, beating the world champions by a 2-to-1 score. At the same time, Freitas ended a Cincinnati losing streak that had reached four games. Despite the defeat, the Giants still hold first place in the National League standing by a margin of 2½ contests over the Cardinals.

Although the Giants outhit the Reds almost two to one, Freitas was effective enough in the pinches to win his second game since becoming a National Leaguer. He struck out four men and did not give a base on balls. Freddy Fitzsimmons, veteran right-hander, worked in the New York box and limited the Reds to five hits, but three of these hits were for extra bases. Harland Pool's hit scored Chick Hafey with the first Cincinnati run in the fourth inning, and in the seventh, Manager Bob O'Farrell drove in what proved to be the deciding score. Travis Jackson batted in the only run the losers scored.

The Boston Braves evened their series with the Cardinals yesterday by pounding four pitchers for a 10-to-4 victory. It was the final contest of the four-game series. Nineteen hits rattled off Boston bats, with Buck Jordan leading the assault by getting five straight hits before he was retired in the ninth. Two of his drives were doubles. The Braves were trailing by two runs going into the sixth inning, but a four-run rally put them in the lead for good. They scored four more in the eighth.

Ed Brandt pitched for the Tribal forces and got better as the game progressed. He also made three hits.

Dolph Camilli, who until a short time ago wore the uniform of the Chicago Cubs, rose up against his old mates yesterday afternoon and was a big factor in Philadelphia's 4-to-3 triumph in 10 innings. The rookie first baseman hit a home run with Johnny Moore, another ex-Cub, on base in the ninth inning, to send the game into overtime. Bill Jurges and Kiki Cuyler had hit homers for the Cubs earlier in the contest. Curt Davis, one of five Phillie pitchers to be called into the box, gets credit for the victory.

The Brooklyn Dodgers hit hard behind Tom Zachary yesterday and defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates, 6 to 4. Making his first start in a Brooklyn uniform, Zachary kept nine Pirate hits well scattered and helped his own cause by connecting with a double in the sixth that drove in a pair of runs. They were the tying and winning runs. Every Brooklyn player made at least one hit, Len Koenecke collecting three. Gus Suhr hit a homer for the Pirates.

Harvard Eliminates Dartmouth Chances

Harvard exchanged undesired compliments with Dartmouth in baseball at Soldiers Field yesterday afternoon by defeating the Green, 5 to 4. Last Saturday Dartmouth put Harvard out of the Eastern Intercollegiate League running with a 9-to-1 victory and yesterday, Harvard ended Dartmouth hopes of overhauling Columbia, league leaders.

Robert J. Miller '34, who pitched so successfully for Dartmouth against the Crimson last Saturday, was constantly in trouble yesterday, and all 10 Harvard hits were recorded against him in eight and one-third innings. Richard Maguire '36, Harvard catcher, provided the important hitting for Harvard. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2—	5	10	2
Dartmouth	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0—	4	9	1

Batteries—Lincoln, Braggiotti and Maguire; Miller, Olson, Roundey and Bennett. Winning pitcher—Lincoln. Losing pitcher—Miller. Umpires—McDonald and Lanigan. Time—2h. 10m.

Mooney Made Head Coach

NEW YORK, June 15—Dr. Edward S. Elliott, director of athletics at Columbia University, announced yesterday that Paul Mooney has been appointed head basketball coach of the Lions. Mooney, assistant coach since 1926, succeeds Daniel J. Meenan, who will act as advisory coach. Meenan was head mentor for eight years.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Eliot Dining Room

370 Commonwealth Ave. Ken. 0970

LUNCHEON
11:30 to 2:30
75c—50c—40c

DINNER SERVED
5.30 to 7.30
$1.00—75c—60c

This Dining Room will be closed on Sundays and Holidays during July and August.

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Blue Ship Tea Room
Upstairs at the Tip of T Wharf, Boston
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
HOME COOKING
Tel. LAFayette 8702

Brittany Coffee Shop Garden
222 NEWBURY STREET, *Near Exeter*
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Special Sunday Dinner and Supper

NEW YORK, N. Y.

13 E. 38th Street
VANDERBILT Studios Inn
Chefs who specialize in Pastries and Meats
Lunch 50c Dinner 50c-75c

European Comment

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Collars Overboard!

London

THE day is fast approaching when, with an exultant shout, I shall throw my collar and necktie overboard. With them will go (metaphorically, I trust) the summer suiting as now worn. And the persistent illusion that I am not a sailor. For a week or two each year I forsake the City Worker disguise. So do thousands of other wise people. And, like the rollicking buccaneers that we really are, we go down to the sea in ships. Or, to be exact, to the Norfolk Broads in handy little five-ton sloops.

Sailors Don't Care (?)

The essence of a sailing holiday (not a motorboating holiday, mind you) is, strangely enough, the sailing, and we city mariners sail like anything. We croon over nautical textbooks between one holiday and another, and work out problems of navigation in advance. Experience has taught that this is the best time to do it. For, on the 200 miles of narrow reed-banked rivers and rippling lakes on the eastern network of waterways which we explore annually, it is all too easy for an indifferent helmsman to sail his craft onto the mud in the morning and spend the rest of the day trying to push her off with a "quant." It is doubtful whether the other members of the crew will vote him any extra sardines at lunch in recognition of the healthy exercise thus caused.

Quaint Quanting

"Quanting" is one of those phases of Broads sailing that looks easy from the shore and becomes harder the nearer you get to the 20-foot pole which gives it its quaint name. A "quant" is to a Broads boat (which draws only about three feet of water) very much what a punt pole is to a punt, with the important difference that, in the case of the sailing vessel, it is regarded only as an auxiliary aid, to remedy lack of wind or poor work at the tiller. The bed of the Broads, situated at an average distance of about four feet from the surface of the water, is, generally speaking, a rich and cloying mud, into which the pronged end of the "quant" is thrust. The thruster then walks along the deck side, with his shoulder pressed to the "bott" at the other end of the pole, and the sequel to his brief (but occasionally eventful) journey is that either the boat moves forward several feet or the quanter falls backward several feet into the well of the vessel. He may, of course, fall overboard, which greatly increases the pleasure of everybody else.

The "Broads" Industry

"Sailing on the Broads" is a form of holiday making that has risen to enormous popularity in the last 25 years. At first, few people outside the counties of East Anglia were aware of its possibilities. Then the pleasure of navigating these serpentining courses became better known. Now the demand for craft has become so great that a whole new industry has arisen to cater for the requirements of the thousands of folk who come each year, between April and September, from all parts of Britain. The city sailors live for a week or so in comparative isolation, gliding before the gentle airs or heeling before a "snorter," and putting in, to replenish stores, at the Old World villages that abound in this green and gold area of flooded marshland.

Experience Teaches

To the accomplished Broads sailor—and there should be at least one in each crew—the stronger the wind the greater the challenge, and the greater the enjoyment. And, too, the greater the penalties awaiting the dauntless novice who clings tenaciously to the sheet as the sail gybes in a stiff breeze. Empiricial knowledge is gained by chastening experiences of this kind, and they drive home the instructions on Page 186, which fade out of memory in the crisis when they are most urgently needed. The novice seldom receives the full sympathy which he feels he deserves during the period when shrouds, peaks and topping gear always seem to change places, and the wrong rope leaps so readily to hand.

Make-Believe

If a reason has to be supplied to explain why so many town dwellers gravitate to the Broads for their precious summer vacation, it must surely be that it is all so utterly different from any other holiday ashore or afloat. The scenery is beautiful, if not particularly varied, and is distinctly reminiscent of Holland, with its lazy windmills and flat, open country. There is somehow an illusion of remoteness from the world, which is increased rather than diminished by the charming villages at which you will heave to and buy everything that is required for meals and comfort on board. In short, it is the happy medium of sailing—suitable for all ages, both sexes, and most pockets—and its appeal has been heard clearest by those to whom a fair wind and a full sail are, outside the summer holidays, an unfading recollection or a happy anticipation. So stand by, me lads, ... and push her off!

Bray Elected Jayvee Captain Against Eli

RED TOP, Conn., June 16 (AP)—Harvard's four crews, preparing for the Yale regatta June 22, engaged in a long drill last night. A southwest wind which made the Thames River choppy and rough prevented a scheduled time trial for the varsity, however.

The Crimson varsity eight rowed two miles downstream despite the adverse conditions, and hit a 34 beat consistently. The rest of the session was devoted to practicing starts and other fundamentals.

Philip Vaughn Bray, a junior, of Brookline, Mass., was elected captain of the junior varsity crew, a traditional event prior to the Yale competition. Bray occupies the No. 7 seat on the jayvees.

More Springfield Hockey Talk

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—The Canadian-American Hockey League, meeting here yesterday to discuss plans for the 1934-35 season, heard the report that Springfield, Mass., probably would rejoin the circuit as a farm team of the New York Rangers of the National Hockey League. Lester Patrick, representing the Rangers, told the League owners and directors that Col. John S. Hammond, president of the New York Club, was negotiating with representatives of the Springfield rink with the idea of giving the Massachusetts City minor league hockey after an absence of one year. The addition of Springfield would increase the circuit to six members. Those present at the meeting were, Art Ross, Boston; Jean Dubuc, Providence; Morris Podoloff, New Haven; Rudolph Fried, Philadelphia; Lucien Garneau, Quebec, and president James E. Dooley, of Providence.

Women's National Wins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLEN COVE, N. Y., June 15—The Women's National Golf & Tennis Club won the Class A interclub golf championship title yesterday on the links of the Nassau Country Club by taking four points in their final match with the Salisbury Country Club. The winners scored 22½ points for the season as against 19½ for the North Hempstead Country Club team. The Cherry Valley Country Club team and the Women's National are in a great battle for the championship of Class B. The former is leading the latter by one point with 27½ to its credit. This race ends next week.

Gehringer Setting Pace Among Major League Regulars

NEW YORK, June 16 (AP)—Charley Gehringer, the Detroit star, continued to set a fast pace for his American League rivals during the past week. In the seven days which ended with yesterday's games, Gehringer hit an even .500 with 10 hits in 20 times up, and hoisted his average from .400 to .410, a gain of 59 points in two weeks.

The close race for National League honors found Joe Medwick of St. Louis ahead as he continued to nit at a good clip, while the co-leader of last week, Sam Leslie of Brooklyn, dropped back to fourth place. During the week Medwick lifted his mark from .365 to .373, while Leslie dropped from .365 to .358. The leading 10 regulars in each major league follow:

American League

	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Gehringer, Detroit	52	200	49	82	.410
Manush, Washington	52	218	41	86	.394
Vosmik, Cleveland	42	166	29	63	.379
Travis, Washington	37	140	22	52	.371
Knickerbocker, Cleveland	47	197	31	71	.360
Gehrig, New York	49	192	44	68	.354
Higgins, Phila.	50	182	33	64	.352
Hemsley, St. Louis	40	143	16	50	.350
Simmons, Chicago	44	177	34	61	.345
Pepper, St. Louis	46	181	31	62	.343
National League					
Medwick, St. Louis	51	212	47	79	.373
Urbanski, Boston	51	222	46	81	.365
Terry, New York	54	211	42	76	.360
Leslie, Brooklyn	54	207	29	74	.358
Taylor, Brooklyn	43	158	24	56	.354
Moore, New York	54	239	44	84	.352
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	49	176	54	62	.352
Collins, St. Louis	51	195	39	67	.344
Allen, Philadelphia	49	197	36	67	.340
Cuyler, Chicago	45	174	24	59	.339

Reorganization at Colby

WATERVILLE, Maine, June 16 (AP)—A reorganization of the Colby College coaching staff, regarded as heralding a new athletic policy for the college, was announced yesterday. Gilbert F. Loebs of Evansville, Ind., was appointed an associate professor and head of the new department of health and physical education. At the same time the trustees took no action to renew the contracts of Track Coach "Mike" Ryan and Athletic Director C. Harry Edwards. Ryan has guided Colby's track and field destinies for 13 years and Edwards has supervised the athletic program for eight. Eddie C. Round will remain as football coach and Ellsworth W. Millett will head the intercollegiate sports department.

Ten Join New League

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16 (AP)—Ten New England colleges and universities have accepted membership in the New England intercollegiate soccer league, according to an announcement by T. W. Taylor of Brown, secretary-treasurer of the league, this morning. Harvard, Dartmouth, Brown, M. I. T., Tufts, Massachusetts State, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, and Connecticut State will comprise the membership in the new league which goes into operation this fall.

Italy-Czechoslovakia Divide

MILAN, Italy, June 16 (AP)—With the winner advancing to the finals of the European zone, the Italian and Czechoslovakian Davis Cup teams yesterday broke even in their first two singles matches. Giorgio de Stefani, leader of Italy's forces, defeated Lasi Hecht in the first match, 6—3, 7—5, 1—6, 6—2, but Roderick Menzel came back to square the series by beating A. Rado in straight sets, 6—1, 6—2, 10—8.

Cardinals Obtain Fullis

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16 (AP)—Outfielder Charles "Chick" Fullis has been obtained by the Cardinals from Philadelphia in a trade for Outfielder George Davis, Sam Breadon, president of the Cardinals, announced yesterday.

Endeavour Leads

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., June 16 (AP)—T. O. M. Sopwith's Endeavour, challenger for the America's Cup, yesterday finished four minutes in front of the speedy Velsheda in a 30-mile sail in open sea off the western end of the Isle of Wight.

College Golf Results

Yale 5½, Holy Cross 3½.
Yale 6½, Dartmouth 3½.

Sporting Around the Hub

DARTMOUTH bowed out of the Eastern Intercollegiate League baseball running at the hands of the same opponent which it kicked aside nearly a week ago—Harvard. Previous to the first game Harvard stood an excellent chance of beating out Columbia, league leaders, and Dartmouth had a possible chance to tie the Lions. First Harvard dropped out of the running from a Big Green onslaught, 9 to 1, and yesterday Harvard retaliated by brushing away the last Dartmouth hope, 5 to 4.

* * *

Peabody High School will play its interstate match with De Witt Clinton High School of New York as a worthy championship representative of Massachusetts. Peabody, undefeated, and Worcester North High School, undefeated, met yesterday on the North Shore Golf Club links, and the Tanner linksmen won, 8½ to 3½. Peabody will journey to New York and meet the De Witt team on the Winged Foot C. C. course at Marmaroneck, New York, June 29.

* * *

Bear Hill is staging a professional-amateur golf tournament tomorrow, and Leslie Cottrell, club professional, has quite a formidable list of players coming.

* * *

Canoeists en masse will line the curved banks of the Charles River to view the leading New England canoe racers pit their skill in the eighth annual canoe Marathon of 26 miles to be conducted tomorrow by the Samoset Canoe Club. The race will start in front of the Samoset on West Roxbury Club and travel through Dedham, Needham, Dover and Wellesley and back.

* * *

When Filene's retired the E. J. Frost team handicap trophy in the fifteenth annual Retail Trade Board golf tournament at Hingham yesterday, David E. Mosser, comptroller of Conrad's, donated a new one. This is the third cup up for competition. The first, offered by Harvey W. Schaschke of Gilchrist's, was taken by Filene's in 1927. Filene's totaled 384 yesterday, and the others followed: Conrad 392, C. F. Hovey 397, Gilchrist 308, E. T. Slattery 318 and Jordan Marsh 353. In the medal play gross honors were won by Jack McCarthy of Filene's with a 71. William A. Grimes presented the prizes at dinner.

* * *

Three days of model yacht racing are scheduled in the new James J. Storrow Memorial Pool, Charles River basin, today, Sunday and Monday. The races are being conducted under the auspices of the Boston Model Yacht Club and three models will be selected to race three from western clubs at the world's fair, Chicago, next month. The winner of the Chicago trials will represent the United States in the match for the International Model Yachting Cup in England.

* * *

New Bedford, Marblehead, Cambridge Latin, Winthrop and Hudson have entered the high school baseball championship tournament which starts at Marblehead Thursday, and Milford, St. Mary's of Brookline and Norwood are expected to enter to form an eight-team list.

Yankees Cling To League Lead By Defeating Browns

Danny MacFayden Pitches for Leaders—Tigers Win in Boston

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	30	20	.600
Detroit	31	21	.596
Cleveland	26	21	.553
Washington	29	25	.537
Boston	25	26	.490
St. Louis	24	25	.489
Philadelphia	20	30	.400
Chicago	17	34	.333

Results June 15

New York 6, St. Louis 3.
Detroit 11, Boston 4.
Cleveland 12, Philadelphia 6.
Washington 8, Chicago 7.

The New York Yankees clung to first place in the American League baseball race yesterday by defeating the St. Louis Browns, 6 to 3. Danny MacFayden pitched for the Yanks, holding the troublesome Browns to five hits and striking out six. New York made good use of nine hits and four bases on balls, most of which were collected while Buck Newsom was pitching for the Browns. Ben Chapman did some effective slugging for the winners. He had a perfect day at bat, three for three, including a single, double and triple. The outfielder scored three runs himself and drove in another. Red Rolfe also contributed three safeties to the New York attack.

Mickey Cochrane and his Detroit Tigers kept pace with the Yankees yesterday by scoring an 11-to-4 triumph over the Boston Red Sox. The Bengals pounded poor Boston pitching for 12 hits, one of them a triple by Marvin Owen. They batted Fred Ostermueller out of the box in the sixth inning and the young left-hander was fortunate to last that long. Three snappy double plays kept him out of trouble earlier in the contest. Lynwood Rowe was good enough to go the distance for the Tigers.

The Washington Senators swept their four-game series with the White Sox by winning the final contest yesterday, 8 to 7. Cecil Travis's hit in the last half of the ninth inning clinched the victory after Zeke Bonura had put the Sox back into the game in the first half of the inning by hitting a homer with a man on base. It was Bonura's seventeenth four-bagger of the season. Alvin Crowder went the route for the Senators although he was hit hard and was in trouble several times. Travis batted across three runs during the afternoon, but Manager Joe Cronin was one step ahead as his four safeties accounted for four runs.

Cleveland defeated Philadelphia by a 12-to-6 score yesterday at Shibe Park. The Athletics were very much in the game during the first four innings, but after that the Indians had things pretty much their own way. Oral Hildebrand pitched for the winners and was the only Cleveland player who did not make a hit. Sam Rice, veteran outfielder, banged out four hits, one of them a home run. Averill for Cleveland and Higgins of the Athletics, also drove balls out of the park.

Yale Varsity Eight Rows in Time Trial

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 16 (AP)—The Yale varsity crew engaged in a time trial on the Thames River last night in preparation for the meeting with Harvard June 22. The Blue varsity eight rowed downstream for four miles, picking up the freshmen crew at the two-mile mark, and crossing the finishing line at the bridge about one-half a length in the van of the cubs. The time announced conflicted, one report giving it as 21m. 57s. and another as 21m. 12 1-5s. The Yale varsity preceded Harvard on the river, and found the conditions ideal. Later the water became choppy.

Six changes in the freshman boating were made. Lewis Johnson 2d of Morristown, N. J., No. 6, was shifted to stroke; Marcus B. Hall Jr., of Grand Rapids, Mich., stroke, was moved to No. 2; John B. Reigeluth of New Haven, No. 7, was moved to bow; Frank B. Rice of New Haven was moved from bow to the No. 3 on the combination eight; Theodore W. Griggs of St. Paul, was shifted from No. 2 to No. 6; Howard A. Austin Jr., of Kansas City was shifted from No. 3 of the combination boat to No. 6 on the freshman crew.

John D. Jackson, New Haven publisher and father of Capt. John H. Jackson, Yale varsity stroke, and Jock Whitney were visitors and followed the time trial in a launch.

Allison vs. Van Ryn

PHILADELPHIA, June 16 (AP)—Wilmer L. Allison Jr. and John W. Van Ryn meet today to decide the Pennsylvania and Middle States amateur tennis title. The Davis Cup stars won their way to the final round with wins over Sam Gilpin and Gabe Lavine of Philadelphia. The Texas eliminated Gilpin, 6—2, 6—2, and Van Ryn downed Lavine, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1. The two veterans also entered the doubles finals by defeating Leo Brady and Carl Smalley, Texans, 6—0, 7—5, 6—1.

College Baseball Results

Boston College 6, Dartmouth 3.
Harvard 5, Dartmouth 4.
Holy Cross 15, Vermont 6.
Pennsylvania 8, Cornell 5.
Tufts 5, Boston College 1.

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NEW PRIVATE HOME in beautiful Sharon, Mass., open July 1st for elderly ladies. References exchanged. E-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

QUIET attractive home for one desiring rest and study; one hour from Boston, near beach, church in vicinity. P. O. Box 85, Humarock, Mass. Marshfield 46-2.

RIDGEWOOD LODGE, Bailey Island, Maine —Large, airy rooms; prices reasonable; meals near by; would serve breakfasts.

ROCKLEDGE FARMS INN
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For those desiring the best at moderate prices; among the pines and on the water; day and weekly rates.

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32 Miles From Boston
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BEACON STREET—Private guest house; full, permanent people; beautiful home; assured income; out-of-state interest only reason for sale; terms; also sell or rent 6-room modern summer or year-round cottage on river, two minutes from state road and car, 20 miles north of Boston; no brokers or shoppers. OWNER, E-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Excellent location and condition, on hard road, one mile from village, 14-room house, Dutch oven, 4 fireplaces, dado boards, panelings, sliding inside shutters, latches, fan windows, wide floor boards, huge elms, electricity, town water, young orchard, large asparagus, bed, raspberries, about 15 acres cleared and 15 acres woodland, 3-acre corner lot on State road included; $8000 for quick sale. E. B. LOVELL, 26 Barden Hill Rd., Middleboro, Mass. Tel. 93-M.

LAKE WINNEPESAUKEE, N. H.
An intimate knowledge of sale and rental opportunities enables me to be of helpful service to those desiring to acquire summer homes in this wonderful summer playground. Correspondence invited. C. W. ESTABROOK, Real Estate, Wolfeboro, N. H.

OLD COLONIAL house overlooking park-like Arundel golf links; 25 acres including wood lot, suitable for grove, field for ball playing; locality now in demand by summer residents; frontage on two roads, two miles from ocean. CARROLL S. FARRAR, River Street, Kennebunkport, Maine.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, Pension Francaise, 45 St. Botolph Street—Rooms $4 and $7; meals 6:30 P. M. and 1 P. M. Sundays, M. BURGUET. Tel. Comm. 8309.

BROOKLINE, corner Beacon and Winchester St.—Newly appointed estates; choice of beautiful rooms, excellent meals; spacious grounds, screened piazza, heated garage. Longwood 9034.

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SAG HARBOR, L. I., N. Y.—Attractive, comfortable rooms, private home, some with semi-private baths; home cooking; tennis, golf, fishing, swimming and boating within short distance. MRS. E. KUESPERT, Flowerhill House, Howard Street.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Single and double rooms overlooking roof garden and church park; permanent or transients; kitchen privileges in own apartment. RUTH C. EVEREST, 280 Mass. Ave. Ken. 5188.

BOSTON, 12 Hemenway St.—Attractive, comfortable, single and double rooms; kitchen privileges; prices reasonable; 2 min. to The Mother Church; tourists.

BOSTON, 871 BEACON STREET
Beautifully furnished rooms, very comfortable; tourists accommodated; free parking; references exchanged. Circle 6322.

BOSTON—Delightful room near bath, 4 windows; wide view. Mrs. Crankshaw, Suite 18 (elevator), 8 Cumberland St. Ken. 9320.

BOSTON—Reasonable, large room in private apt.; G. E. refrigeration shared. Call mornings Com. 8153 or 87 St. Stephen St., Suite 8.

BOSTON, 37 W. Newton St.—$5, $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Homelike, cozy.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St.; transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON—Cool room near The Mother Church; meals optional. Telephone Kenmore 8685.

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BOSTON—Quiet, comfortable, light rooms; permanent or transient. M. A. STILL, 30 St. Stephen St.

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—For rent, large furnished room for the summer; private bath. 31 Mugford St. Tel. 995.

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CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC. English trained; own repairs; moderate salary; references and experience unsurpassed; country estate; American and European transcontinental driving; any distance. SIMMONS, Apt. 54, 430 East 86th St., N. Y. C. Tel. Regent 4-5001, Extension 29.

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EXPERIENCED NURSE would like hourly engagements, Boston, suburbs. Terms reasonable; Christian Scientists preferred. Tel: Longwood 1170 (Brookline, Mass.)

GENERAL maid would like position in adult family; references. ROZINHA PINA RAMOS, 175 Dartmouth St., Boston. Kenmore 6530.

LADY having experience in own tea room would assist another as hostess or helper in any way, country or seashore. Box D-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REFINED American woman would like position as companion-helper in home; references. Box A-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady stenographer, knowledge of bookkeeping, some experience; necessary salary $15 per week. Write Box Y-4, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER BOARD

A FEW GUESTS desired in quiet private home in the White Mountains; good table; reasonable rates. Address Mrs. ANNIE M. WHITMAN, Kearsarge Road, North Conway, New Hampshire.

DISCRIMINATING guests share attractive summer home in woods overlooking water, Boothbay Harbor, Maine; golf, bathing; $20-$30 a week; pictures upon request. Box 264, Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

SUMMER BOARD (Continued)

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If you desire a quiet, restful vacation amid charming surroundings, choose LOTUS LODGE, Riverton, Vermont (6 miles from Montpelier); beautifully illustrated booklet on request; rates: $15, $23 weekly, $3.50 per day.

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FOR RENT — Cottage on point at Cleverdale, Lake George; large living-dining room with fireplace, large screened porch with sliding windows, five or six airy bedrooms, two bathrooms, garage, ice, electric lights; good bathing; 22 miles from Saratoga by state road; $600 for season. MRS. FRANK H. CRONKHITE, Hudson Falls, N. Y.

FOR RENT, at Wickford, R. I., attractive, secluded summer lodge; furnished; large living room with two fireplaces, five bedrooms, bath, porches; garage; picturesque view of Narragansett Bay. Write WALTER RODMAN, Wildwood Farm.

HINGHAM, MASS.—Furnished bungalow, 6 rooms, Frigidaire, garden, garage; near beach; for summer or longer. P. O. Box 721. Phone Hing. 0059-R.

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GERMAN lady, highest references, having held managerial positions in similar post abroad, institute, residential hotel or private family; excellent cook, experienced all branches housekeeping; pays own travelling expenses. Write Box 89, The Christian Science Monitor, Berlin, Unter den Linden 69a.

PARIS—Experienced French lady knowing several languages, adaptable travelling, children experience, wishes position of any kind; willing to give French conversation lessons; excellent references Madame SCHARRER, 20 rue des Volontaires.

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First-class Country Mansion, beautifully furnished, located in charming park, delightful surroundings, value several millions, will accept Rm 600.00.- for entire property. Write to Hermann LAMM, BADEN-BADEN, Lichtentalerstr. 10, Germany.

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PARIS

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BERNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
BOLLWERK 15, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

BERNE

meer meubles
berne furniture

Hoch-Schuhe
Au Dock
Marktgasse 13. Bern

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY Ltd.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

Dinner Sets
Wwe. CHRISTENER'S ERBEN
58 Kramgasse

WATCHES, GOLD and SILVERWARE
LARGE ASSORTMENT
Zigerli & Cie
SPITALGASSE 14

Gentlemen's Outfitters
Zwygart
Bern
Kramgasse 55
First Class Goods
SHIRTS, TIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Large assortment of UNDERWEAR

STATIONERY SHOP
J. Morgenthaler
Neuengasse 43
FOUNTAIN PENS—SOUVENIRS
Post Cards of Christian Science Church

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

ALKOHOLFREIES RESTAURANT
Tea-Room Astoria
GENFERGASSE 5 I. STOCK

SALON DE COIFFURE
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Perfumery
Chs. Grimm—Amthausgasse 3

Feinbäckerei - Konditorei
(BAKER and CONFECTIONER)
H. MAEDER
Kramgasse 76/ beim Zeitglocken
Spezialität: Wienernussgipfel

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 445, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 16 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

MOLLARD & DELPHIN
Tapisseries de Style
OUVRAGES DE DAMES
NEEDLEWORK
Corraterie 5 Tel. 41.134

Robert Chevallier
30 Rue du Marché, Terrailet
MAROQUINERIE
ARTICLES DE VOYAGES

TH. DELAPIERRE
FLORIST
2 Rue du Rhone Tel. 40.077

NEEDLEWORK TAPESTRIES
BRODERIES ROUMAINES
Mlle. Muller
5 Rue du Mont-Blanc

TEA ROOM
H. Piquilloud
4 Rue de Rive (next Cinema Etoile)
Best Chocolates, Delicious Cakes, Ices.

HERISAU

BOOKS
of all kinds
Apply for Particulars
FEHR Bookseller
HERISAU PLATZ

INTERLAKEN

The Leading Grocers
of Bernese Oberland
Räuber & Co. Ltd.
Interlaken—Grindelwald—Wengen

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

SWITZERLAND

INTERLAKEN (Continued)

When visiting the BERNESE OBERLAND, SWITZERLAND ask for
Burri's Eating Butter
and
Burri's Genuine
Swiss Gruyère Cheese
Dairy Products F. BURRI. Tel. 309

ART SHOP
G. WACKERLIN CENTRALPLATZ
Souvenirs *Stationery*
Etchings *Objects of Art*

LANGENTHAL

Furniture, Bedding
Wohnungs-Einrichtungen
VISIT OUR EXPOSITIONS
Bern: Länggassstr. 12
Langenthal: Bahnhofstr. 30
KÄSER
H. Käser & Co. A. G.

ST. GALLEN

Ladies' Ready-Made Garments
Underwear *Hosiery*
Dress Goods *Silks*
White Goods
Metzler
VOLKSMAGAZINE, ST. GALLEN

LAMPS
Electric Installations
F. MÖHRLE-FREI
BRUHLGASSE 5

DRUG STORE
Pfannenstiel & Tobler
Marktgasse 18
Non-Alcoholic Drinks
Mineral Waters

THUN

WEBER & CO.
Sanitary Installations,
Central Heating, Repairs
"LE RÊVE" GAS STOVES

Mrs. E. Debanne
Mercerie Bonneterie
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Underwear
Gloves Hosiery Ties
Bahnhofstrasse

ZÄZIWIL

ZÄZIWIL i/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
Gasthof Z. "Weissen Rössli"
Heimeliger Perienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel. Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4. Prospekte durch Familie Künzi. Restaurant.

ZURICH

RENNWEGTOR

HAUSMARKE
C. Zellweger & Co.
Drapery, Novelties in Woollen, Silk and Cotton
Phone 32624—32626

Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Underwear
Shirts to Measure
Ties, Silks, Socks
G. WERREN
PLATTENSTRASSE 50
Zurich 7 Tel. 44.543

GRIEDER
SILKS,
SILK GOODS,
WOOLLENS
SWISS KNITWEAR
GRIEDER & CO.
ZURICH
Lucerne St. Moritz

SEIDEN-SPÖRRI
Silk and Woollen Merchant
Ties and Shawls
Rämihof 8, Eingang Stadelhoferstrasse
Tel. 24.256 Zürich 1

HERRENHÜTE
(Gentlemen's Hats)
Herren Mode Artikel
Umbrellas
bei GRIMM-RECKEWERTH
ZURICH 1
Marktgasse/
Ecke Rindermarkt

H. KNÖPFLI
Forchstrasse 113
ob. Hegibachplatz
Empfiehlt sich für
Stoffe, Wäsche, Strümpfe, etc.
(Stuffs, Underlinen, Stockings)

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN (Continued)

Young's Provision Stores
(PROP.) LTD.
EXPERT GROCERS
58 PLEIN STREET Phone 2-3341
Daily deliveries to all parts of Town and Suburbs
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER

DURBAN

The Departmental Store With an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily—Always
DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.
PROVISIONS, GROCERIES and HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES
209 Pine Street Phone Cen. 3055

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS and BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books
Phone 127 341 WEST STREET

HENWOODS
for All
House, Garden, Dairy, Poultry Requisites
Telephone 3981

Model Steam Laundry
THE QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. Umgani. Phone DBN. Nth. 180

Anstey's
"The Modern Store"
DURBAN'S LEADING FASHION HOUSE—Drapers, Ladies' and Children's Outfitters and Shoemen. 380 West St.: telephone 2328.

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS and GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Road Telephone Cen. 3007

FARMERS'
FEDERATED DAIRIES
Pure Milk, Cream, Butter and Cheese
8 and 10 BROOK STREET Phone 1121

THE ESTCOURT BUTCHERY
FAMILY BUTCHERS
Quality and Satisfaction Guaranteed
Specialities: Sausages, Polony, Waverly Hams and Bacons, Twin Stream Butter.
Stall 12. Borough Market. Phone 828

Comber-Tandy Sports Ltd.
All Sports Goods
Speciality—Tennis Rackets
Phone 588 438 WEST STREET

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTER
J. GEORGE
352, WEST STREET

MAISON VOGLER
HAIRDRESSER
Beauty and Perfume Saloon
362 West Street Phone 211

Kilburn & White
Electrical Engineers
Stock Electric Stoves, Ice Chests and Lamps. Electrical Installation and Repairs Speciality.
557 WEST STREET PHONE 847

EAST LONDON

TIDDY BROS.
94 Oxford St., East London
DRAPERS and
SOFT FURNISHERS

JOHANNESBURG

For Quality *For Value*

Blinman's
Everything for
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR
A branch of Cleghorn & Harris organisation.
ELOFF and KERK STREETS

HANSFORD AND HANSFORD
Limited
TIMBER AND JOINERY
We have been serving the public of South Africa with timber, joinery and general building material for the past 30 years. We buy our timber direct from forests overseas, thus you pay no middleman's profit.
WE STOCK:
Ten Test Insulating Board, Upson Blue Centre Board, Upson Fibre Tile, Armor Board, Asbestos-Cement Sheets, Plywoods, Novoid Waterproofing Powder for Concrete and Plaster, Ruberoid Roll Roofing, Richardson-Flintkote Red and Green Roll, Roofing and Shingles, "Everwear" Red and Black Floor Covering, "Pinnacle" Paints and Distempers, "Silflex" coated British Fencing Wire and Wire Netting, almost rustless; Barb and Plain Wire, Fencing Standards, etc.
CORNER WEBBER & LOVEDAY STREETS
Phone 33-7178

Fanny Farmer's
Tea Rooms
High Class Confectioners

"Fanny"
Highest Standard in Quality and Cleanliness. Cakes, pastries, teas, lunches and dinners
37 LOVEDAY ST.
62 KERK ST.
98 PRITCHARD ST

D. WHITTAKER
COAL MERCHANT
Only best coal supplied
Wood, logs or chopped
6 Heiman's Building Von Brandis Street
Phone 4464 P. O. Box 1239

"FIGARO"
Ladies' Hairdressers
Specialists in Permanent Waving
Proprietors: F. Stolp; G. Van Diggien and I. Perrow.
1st Floor, Hepworth's Buildings
70 Pritchard Street

"THE RETREAT"
A place for quiet rest and study.
10 miles from Johannesburg
Mrs. V. Z. Harman Phone 9 Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

The MISSES HENDRIE
Henwoods Bldgs., Pritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. A.
Teachers of Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Languages, etc.
Commercial and Business Training

ADIE AND CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Latest Styles
Moderate Prices
Corner Jeppe and Joubert Streets

MARIE'S
Hairdressing Saloon and Beauty Parlour
For Service and Satisfaction
MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, 81A BEIT ST. Doornfontein Phone 44-3213

Union of South Africa

PIETERMARITZBURG

SOWDENS
Drapers, Milliners, Dressmakers
Sole Agents for
GOSSARD CORSETS
P. O. BOX 177 Phone 3192

CHRISTIE'S
CAFE-de-luxe
Specialists in catering for Weddings, Dances, etc. Phone 2639. 304 Church St.

A. E. BUTTERWORTH
Motor Accessories
Petrol, Oil, Tyres
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

PRETORIA

Follow the Crowds to So. Africa's
Most Up-to-Date and Popular Store
BECKETTS
For Drapery, Fancy Goods, Outfitting, Showroom, Hardware, Furniture, Crockery, Grocery and Shoes.
In addition there is a most wonderful Bazaar stocked with goods to please all.
T. W. BECKETT & CO. LTD.
BOX 424, PRETORIA

Patents and Trade Marks
MACROBERT
& DE VILLIERS
Registered Patent and Trade Mark Agents
United Buildings, Bank St., Pretoria

AUSTRALIA

BRISBANE

Finney's
BRISBANE
THE BIG CITY STORE
IN QUEEN STREET
FOR DRAPERY, CLOTHING, FURNISHINGS, BOOTS AND SHOES
FAMOUS FOR LOW PRICES
For QUALITY, for SERVICE

"DRUMBORISK"
293 Vulture St. East, South Brisbane
QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA
Board and residence, travelling, public and permanent; tariff moderate; meals optional; garage. Telephone J-2847.
MRS. H. CARLETON, Proprietress

SIGNAL RUBBER CO.
PTY. LTD.
Offer exceptional values in RETREADS and also sell BICYCLES of excellent quality at very low prices.
64 Wickham Street and Barry Parade Valley, Brisbane

INSURANCE
Fire, Marine, Accident
BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
Equitable Life Bldg., Queens St., Brisbane
A. Frank Isley Herbert Burnie
Director *Branch Manager*

Be Smart—Yet Comfortable
R. J. Morris Shoe Store has the largest selection in Brisbane and the prices are "right."
Every pair of men's, women's and children's shoes are guaranteed reliable makes.
R. J. Morris Shoe Store
222 Queen Street, Brisbane

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
for
Purity and Promptness
H. A. TOMKINS
Phone 2379 Roslyn Road, Belmont
GEELONG

MELBOURNE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained:
Block "B" Collins Street
Telephone Central 1945
9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily—Saturday till 1 p. m.
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

MERLE'S
FOR GIFTS GIFTS GIFTS
HOWEY COURT
336 Collins Street
Melbourne
Tel. F4460. Also at Carmel, Calif.

YOUR HAIR
IS SO IMPORTANT!
Let Me Help You
Miss Fegent
THE WALDORF, CAPITOL HOUSE
Swanston Street, Melbourne Tel. C. 3061

SATISFACTION
FROM
"THE MAN WHO DOES THE JOB"
J. LOWY
JEWELLER and WATCH REPAIR SPECIALIST
McEwan House
343 Lt. Collins St. F6881

SINGLETON'S
Cleaning Contracting
SERVICE
THEATRES OFFICES
RESIDENCES
Speciality—Carpet Shampooing
With or without removal.
SYDNEY B3788 MELBOURNE F5619

6d.

THE AUSTRALIA WOMAN'S WORLD
338 COLLINS ST., MELB.

RICHARDS SHOES
117 Elizabeth St. MELBOURNE (Next McEwans)
CEN. 10381 WE STOCK BEDGOOD FOOTWEAR

DRESSMAKING
AND RENOVATIONS
BY THE DAY IF PREFERRED
10/- AND FARES
Dresses cut, fitted and tacked 7/6.
MISS M. CLISSOLD
34 LUMEAH RD., CAULFIELD S. E. 7 Tel. L. 2778

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

CRAIG'S
Feature
The very latest in all Fashion Goods at lowest prices.
Come first to Craig's . . . right at Flinders Street Station!
CRAIG, WILLIAMSON Pty. Ltd.
8-32 Elizabeth St., Melbourne, C. 1.

THE WATTLE
For Teas, Dinners and Luncheons
Open every night
Closes at 2 o'clock on Saturday and all day Sunday.
The Wattle may be reserved for private functions
374 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE C. 1.
TELEPHONE CENT. 5784

georgette PTY LTD
266 COLLINS ST.
Cen. 6733
60 Castlereagh St.
SYDNEY
83063
MODES
and
ROBES
Special Cash
Department

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY FRENCH SALON
PELTIER
Nichols Bldg.
37
Swanston Street
GOWNS from 6 Gns.
HATS from 3 Gns.
SPORTS WEAR from 5 Gns.
QUALITY—SERVICE—SMARTNESS

283 LT. COLLINS ST. MELBOURNE

A Busy Corner
BOND'S FOR MILLINERY
C. 5998 AND NECK WEAR

GOWNS CREATED BY
INCLEY
183-187 Collins Street
are individual. The best quality materials only are used in producing the most up-to-date models.
EST. 1887 C. 3088

CAFE
The Wentworth
Private Rooms for Entertaining
Theatre and Wedding Parties Dances
Telephone F5960
COLLINS ST. C1
Opposite Town Hall
for
Teas, Dinners, and Luncheons
Open every day till midnight and on Sundays till 9:30

PETERSON F 2794
HAIR SHOPPE
BEAUTY SALON
(Late San Francisco)
EXPERT ATTENTION IN ALL BRANCHES
33 Swanston St., Melb., Nicholas Bldg.

Ronald's CENTRAL for Flowers
229 Collins Street
next to Age Office
Tel. 3356-3357 Cen.

Good Tailoring
from
GOTAL MOVITZ
CAPITOL HOUSE Suits and Costumes
Swanston Street from £6. 6. 0.
MELBOURNE, F. 2211

PROTECTION Means Peace and Security!
INSURE with
THE STANDARD
Insurance Co. Ltd.
FIRE Victorian Branch
MARINE and GENERAL 55 William St.
Tel. C. 2061

WALTER & BOWKER
OPTICIANS
Eyes Examined and Glasses Carefully Fitted
PHONE F. 4498
115 ELIZABETH STREET, MELB.
"Next McEwans"

MILLIGAN MOTORS Pty. Ltd.
AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS
Petrol, Etc.
Tel. Win. 2777
18 BARKLY ST ST. KILDA MELBOURNE

TYPISTE
and
Stenographer
Miss D. L. Isaacs
DUPLICATING
Secretarial Service
Royal Exchange Bldg., 40 Queen St.
CENT. 9130 MELBOURNE

AUSTRALIA

MELBOURNE (Continued)

BALL AND WELCH

FASHION SPECIALISTS
whose Garments always have the Hall Mark of Individuality!
FLINDERS ST. MELBOURNE

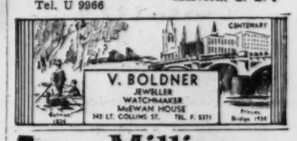
MANTON'S
ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE
COATS
FROCKS
KNITWEAR
UNDERWEAR
MANCHESTER
WOOLLENS
SILKS
HOSIERY
GLOVES
LACES
USE OUR LAY-BY
BRING YOUR CASH ORDERS
MANTON'S
MANTON & SONS PTY LTD
240 BOURKE STREET MELBOURNE

GILL & SEARLE PTY LTD
73 ELIZABETH ST. MELBOURNE C1
TELS. F3645 (2 Lines)
PLANT NOW
ALL THE BEST VARIETIES OF ROSES.
Acclimatised Lemon Trees
Acclimatised Orange Trees
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Book Lovers
GIFTS
TRAVEL
BIOGRAPHY
MEMOIRS
POETRY
DRAMA, etc.
CHILDREN'S BOOKS
239 Collins St., Melb.
Book Shop and Library for Books
Tel. F2261

BE PROTECTED!
NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO. Ltd.
FIRE MARINE, MOTOR CAR, GENERAL
483 COLLINS ST., MELB. C. 9692
RING MISS JOBSON, AGENT
For particulars of this service
19 Hope St., Spotswood F'ray 949

HYDE PARK LAUNDRIES Pty. Ltd.
THRIF-T-SERVICE
WASHING BY WEIGHT
Tel. U 9966
26 Howson St.
Malvern, S. E. 4



Millinery
From
OLIVE J. STEWARD
147 GLENHUNTLY ROAD
Elsternwick, S. 4 Tel. L. 1996
Large Head Fittings

"NAMMOORA"
A Guest Home in the Hills
OLINDA FALLS RD., MT. DANDENONG, VIC.
Hot and Cold Water Mr. and Mrs. Fraser
Tennis Court, Croquet Lawn Tel. Kalorama 6

MELBOURNE
Elsternwick

GROCER
H. W. HEMSLEY, 408 New St. ELSTERNWICK
Ring X4440 for Efficient Service.
Bon Ami, Postum
Havelock Flour sold here.
LUX

PERTH

THE LATTICE
Iced Drinks—Candies
Newspaper House Perth

SYDNEY

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor call YU 1244, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained
83 FAIRLIGHT STREET, MANLY
9 to 6 daily except Saturday
Look for display advertising from Australia in the news section.

HONEYMAN PRESS
Art and Commercial
PRINTERS
Lyceum House 214 Pitt St. Ph.: M. A. 8516

TELEPHONE MA 2507
MADEMOISELLE CLERC
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNER
Robes et Manteaux
St. James Buildings, 107-9 Elizabeth Street SYDNEY

J. TOCOVENKO
F. I. O. by Exam.
OPTOMETRIST and OPTICIAN
76 Pitt Street, Sydney
Second Floor Phone B. 2652

Typing and Duplicating Service
Circulars, Manuscript, Reports, etc.
MISS BETTY FRENCH
Grd. Floor, 28 Martin Place Tel. BW 6268
Insure with an Australian Company

THE VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
33 Pitt Street, Sydney

SEE NEXT PAGE

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

ANTHONY HORDERNS'

FOR EVERYTHING AT THEIR FAMOUS LOW PRICES

"The Senior Store," Sydney

STUDEBAKER

Distributors for N. S. W.

SNEDDONS MOTORS, Ltd.

258-262 Castle Reach Street

Service Station — PARRAMATTA RD. Nr. Missenden Rd. CAMPERDOWN

TELEPHONES — Office M 4237, Sales 2 lines, Service L 2781

Who Is Your Trustee?

Does he possess the knowledge and experience which the acceptance of that office demands?

Permanent Trustee Coy.

of N. S. W. Ltd.

offers unexcelled trust service—combining security and experience with efficient administration.

Ask for explanatory booklet.

25 O'CONNELL STREET, SYDNEY

Quality Inn

Soda Fountain Coffee Shop

good food ··· smart service

popular prices

Ray F. Lancaster proprietor

108 King St.

Max Factor's

COSMETICS

Individual Color Harmony

fred C. James Geo. H. Anderson

HER MAJESTY'S ARCADE SYDNEY

S.F. Burford & Son

DIAMONDS—WATCHES

CUT GLASS

OTHER GIFTS

Watch and Jewellery Repair Service

112 MARKET STREET, SYDNEY

Near David Jones Phone M. A. 4926

EDWARD FAY Ltd.

SYDNEY'S LEADING SHOE RETAILERS

Head Office Pitt and Liverpool Streets. Branches—Oxford Street, Central Square George Street West, Broadway Newtown and Parramatta

SHIRLEY SHOES

of Quality and Value

Corner Pitt and Market St.

OPPOSITE FARMERS

Poullars

Australia's largest and best Art Dyers, Dry Cleaners and Carpet Cleaners

116 King Street, Sydney, N. S. W.

Fairfax & Roberts Ltd.

The Oldest Jewellery House in Sydney

23 and 25 HUNTER STREET

Our comprehensive stock includes a beautiful collection of Black Opals and other Australian Gems.

Miss Nathalie Rosenwax

(Late of London)

Voice Production, Singing

(Lamperti Vocal Method)

Diction, Dramatic Art

Adult Class for Ballroom Dancing. Juvenile Class Saturday Morning

THE OPPORTUNE CLUB

327 George Street Phone B. 1968

Miss Levenberg

Millinery Salon

Specializing in Large Head Fittings and Renovations.

SHOP 21, 3RD PROMENADE

State Shopping Block

Market Street, Sydney Tel. M. 3948

IRONFOUNDERS

BIRD & LUCAS, LTD.

SHEEHY STREET, GLEBE

Repetition and General Engineering Castings

M.-W.-1278

FOR SERVICE AND SATISFACTION IN PRINTING

A·E·RICHARDS

17A PITT ST., SYDNEY

NEAR QUAY PHONE B 4452

AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY (Continued)

Australia's Finest Store!

DAVID JONES'

Australia's most modern Department Store — the Store that serves over 4 million people annually, and in whose Restaurants almost 1½ million people are served with Lunch or Morning or Afternoon Tea each year

SYDNEY CASTLEREAGH, ELIZABETH & MARKET STS.

The HOOVER

It Beats As It Sweeps As It Cleans

Authorized Distributors in All States

JOHN S. DRYSDALE

State Building, Market Street

SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Sole Australian Agent

Gourlay Bros.

LIMITED

Furniture Warehousemen Removalists and Storage Specialists

Estimates supplied for furnishing cottage or mansion

MILLER STREET NORTH SYDNEY, N. S. W.

Where Quality and Low Prices Combine

HORDERN BROS.

Pitt and George Streets, Sydney

Our Moderate Charges for Hosiery Repairs

Single Run 1d. inch—Minimum 6d.

McEWANS, Ltd.

HIGH CLASS GROCERS

41 George Street, Parramatta

GREEN COUPONS GIVEN

Phone: U. W. 9729

"Sydney's Specialty Hardware Stores"

NOCK & KIRBY'S

417-421 also 188-194a George St. Sydney

PHOTO-ENGRAVING ART COMPANY LIMITED

Half-Tone and Colour-Plate Specialists

CENTRAL BUILDINGS 80 WILLIAM ST SYDNEY

Telephone F1151 three lines

MISS DUNN M3925

FULLER'S BUILDING

LADIES' HAIRDRESSER KING AND ELIZABETH ST.

Multigraphing Typewriting

Addressing, Duplicating Direct Mail Advertising

MISS TWYFORD

Kembla Building, 9th Floor Margaret St., Sydney Tel. B-5489

Commercial Union Assurance Company Ltd.

of London

Fire and Marine Funds exceed £60,000,000

Pitt and Hunter Streets, Sydney

NEW ZEALAND

CHRISTCHURCH

A Fragrant Gift

Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

Good Quality

Good Value

Good Service

In Drapery, House hold Furnishings and Fashion Goods

CASHEL ST., CHRISTCHURCH

ELLIS & CO.

TAILORS for LADIES and GENTLEMEN

THE TRIANGLE

277 HIGH ST. CHRISTCHURCH

BROOKES

RELIABLE SHOE VALUE

NOTED FOR QUALITY AND VALUE

J. J. BROOKES, Shoe Specialist

188 Manchester Street, Christchurch

Next Civic Theatre

Daily Features

With the Inventors

Auto Theft Signal

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE prospective car thief looks surprised and chagrined to find that he has not even been able to start the car without bringing a couple of policemen running to his side! He unwisely chose a car armed with the auto theft prevention signal that has just been patented by F. W. Cross and F. St. George, of Boston, (U. S. Patent No. 1961101). It consists of an attachment which the owner may set when he leaves the car, serene in the knowledge that an alarm bell will ring if anyone presses the accelerator before his return.

In Lighter Vein

A Broad Question?

It was a social event. The young man had just been introduced to the young lady, and after a brief and awkward silence, he ventured:

"You are from the West, I understand."

"Yes, from Indiana," she replied; "Hoosier girl."

The young man started and flushed deeply. "Why—er—really," he stammered, "I—I don't know—that is, haven't quite decided yet."—*Front Rank.*

Life

"No, your wife isn't in—who's calling, sir?"

No Melon

A very preoccupied lady sat next to a bald-headed man at a large dinner. In the course of the meal she dropped her napkin without noticing it.

Her companion stooped to pick it up, and in doing so brushed his head against her arm. Feeling the touch she turned quickly to glance in his direction.

"Thank you, no melon," she murmured.

Shrewd

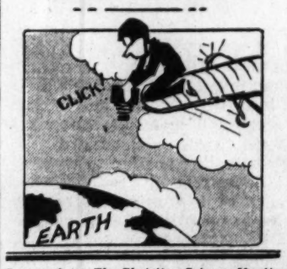
"How much d'ye charge to press a pair of trousers?" Sandy asked the proprietor of the dry-cleaner's shop.

"A shilling is our charge," was the reply.

"All right," he said, after a while, "just press one leg for sixpence, and I'll have my photy taken side view instead of front."—*Answers.*

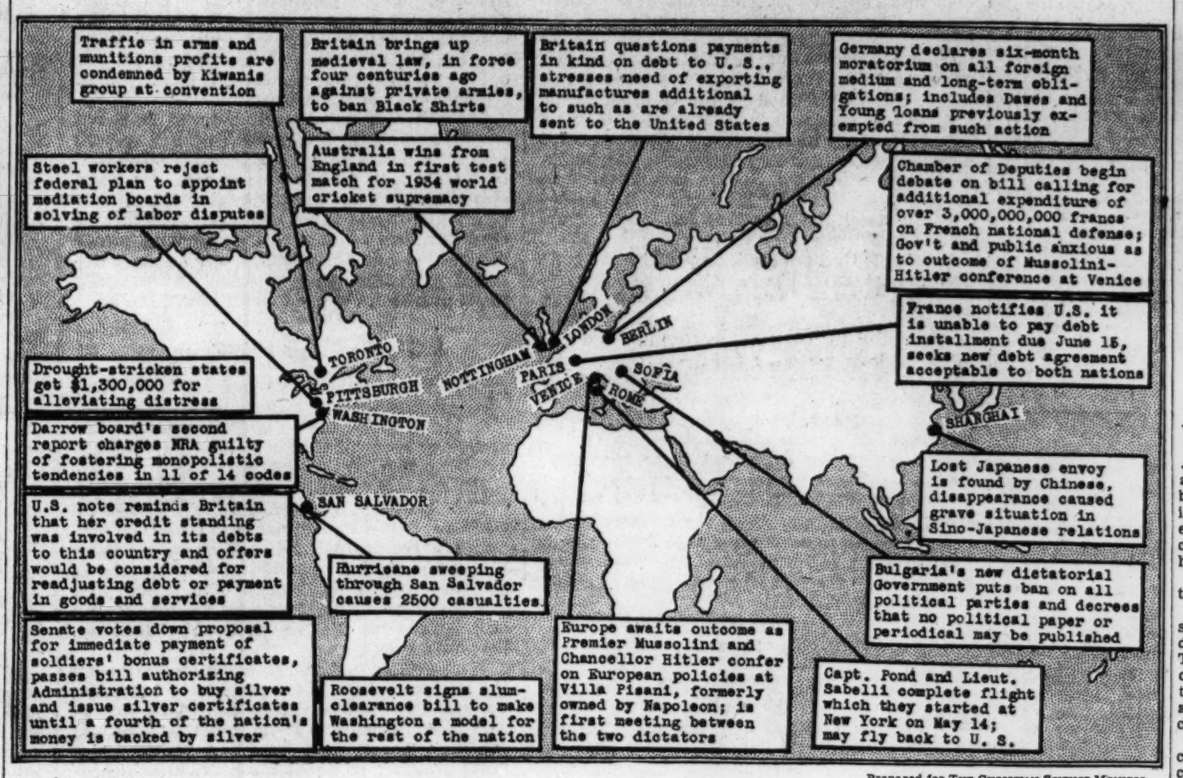
Worth Knowing

THE FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS SHOWING THE CURVATURE OF THE EARTH WERE TAKEN BY CAPT. A.W. STEVENS, OF THE U.S. ARMY AIR CORPS



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

World News of the Week at a Glance


Traffic in arms and munitions profits are condemned by Kiwanis group at convention
Britain brings up medieval law, in force four centuries ago against private armies, to ban Black Shirts
Britain questions payments in kind on debt to U. S., stresses need of exporting manufactures additional to such as are already sent to the United States
Germany declares six-month moratorium on all foreign medium and long-term obligations; includes Dawes and Young loans previously exempted from such action
Steel workers reject federal plan to appoint mediation boards in solving of labor disputes
Australia wins from England in first test match for 1934 world cricket supremacy
Chamber of Deputies begin debate on bill calling for additional expenditure of over 3,000,000,000 francs on French national defense; Gov't and public anxious as to outcome of Mussolini-Hitler conference at Venice
France notifies U.S. it is unable to pay debt installment due June 15, seeks new debt agreement acceptable to both nations
Drought-stricken states get $1,300,000 for alleviating distress
Darrow board's second report charges NRA guilty of fostering monopolistic tendencies in 11 of 14 codes
U.S. note reminds Britain that her credit standing was involved in its debts to this country and offers would be considered for readjusting debt or payment in goods and services
Lost Japanese envoy is found by Chinese, disappearance caused grave situation in Sino-Japanese relations
Bulgaria's new dictatorial Government puts ban on all political parties and decrees that no political paper or periodical may be published
Hurricane sweeping through San Salvador causes 2500 casualties.
Senate votes down proposal for immediate payment of soldiers' bonus certificates, passes bill authorizing Administration to buy silver and issue silver certificates until a fourth of the nation's money is backed by silver
Roosevelt signs slum-clearance bill to make Washington a model for the rest of the nation
Europe awaits outcome as Premier Mussolini and Chancellor Hitler confer on European policies at Villa Pisani, formerly owned by Napoleon; is first meeting between the two dictators
Capt. Pond and Lieut. Sabelli complete flight which they started at New York on May 14; may fly back to U. S.
TORONTO
PITTSBURGH
WASHINGTON
NOTTINGHAM
PARIS
VENICE
LONDON
BERLIN
SOFIA
ROME
SHANGHAI
SAN SALVADOR

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Zacharias

WE ARE informed in Luke 1:5 that Zacharias was a priest who belonged to the "course of Abia" (or rather "Abijah") the eighth of twenty-four "courses" or groups of priests (See I Chron. 24:10) who served in rotation.

One day while he was burning incense in the temple at Jerusalem, the angel Gabriel appeared to him, announcing that Zacharias' wife, Elisabeth, who had hitherto been childless, would shortly bear a son who was to be named "John"; and he predicted for the child a great future (Luke 1:9-19). Zacharias was slow to believe the promise, and in consequence was told that he should be dumb until the prophecy was fulfilled (v. 20).

When the child was born, and his parents had named him "John" in obedience to Gabriel's word (vs. 60-63), Zacharias' speech returned (v. 64), and he praised God in a song of prophecy (cf. v. 67) recorded in Luke 1:68-79. As John grew to manhood he preached a gospel of repentance (Matt. 3:ff.) and baptized many of his countrymen, even the Way-shower himself (vs. 6, 13).

Daily Anecdote

Beds of Laurels

IN ROOSEVELT'S history of his beloved Rough Riders, he writes: "One Sunday before the regiment disbanded I supplemented Chaplain Brown's address to the men by a short sermon of a rather hortatory character. I told them how proud I was of them, but warned them not to think that they could now go back and rest on their laurels, bidding them remember that though for 10 days or so the world would be willing to treat them as heroes, yet after that time they would find they had to get down to hard work just like everyone else, unless they were willing to be regarded as worthless do-nothings."

The Colonel's words, as the writer recalls them, and he was privileged to hear them, were far more dramatic. Colonel Roosevelt said: "You are about to return to your homes to take up life where you left it. Do not try to rest upon your laurels; laurels fade, and they make a mighty hard bed." F. G.

What They Say

Smile!

"Of all the things that you wear, your expression is the most important."—*Elizabeth M. Osborne.*

Character

"Let us develop character as we developed our crops, and the other problems would solve themselves."—*Roger W. Babson.*

New Deal

"I think that President Roosevelt, pushing all the buttons in turn, must ultimately touch the one that can ring the bell."—*Sir Josiah Stamp.*

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Scrub Team

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

THERE was a Day in Spring when I walked in the City, and I came to a Base Ball Park. And the Gate was open, and I entered. And I sat on the Bleachers where were only a Few Men. For the time of Base Ball was not yet. But the Team was practicing.

And the Team was arrayed in New Uniforms, but the men against whom they played had no uniforms.

And I asked one who sat nigh unto me, and I inquired, saying, Who are these, and whence came they?

And he said, These are the Scrub Team. Behold, the Home Team will not Do a Thing to Them but to skin them alive.

And it was even as he said. The Home Team did wipe up the earth with the Scrub Team. For they were better players.

And I said, Wherefore doth not the Scrub Team play with another Scrub Team, that it may stand a chance to Win, and have whereof to Glory?

And he said, Because it hath greater glory in helping to get the Home Team in Good Condition.

And he said, Behold the boys of the Scrub Team are from this same neighborhood, and they are themselves Near-Good players. And next Saturday doth season open between the Home Team and the Team from the other side of Town. Therefore doth the Scrub Team rejoice to be licked to a frazzle, that it may promote the welfare of the Home Team, and get it into good shape for the Game. Yea, and on the other side of town at this very minute doth the Home Team of that side play against another Scrub Team, that doth take its Walloping with Glee for the like Cause.

And I came away rejoicing. And I said, Declare unto me no more that Altruism is dead, and that we live in a world where every man is for himself and the devil doth take the hindmost. There be many signs that it is not so.

And I said, I will never lose my faith that men are capable of Heroic Unselfishness so long as there is a Vacant Lot with Eighteen Boys Playing thereon, the one Nine in Uniform going forth to glory, and the other Nine laboring in Obscurity and taking its Licking with glee.

And I said, I have played on the Diamond, and I have known the joy that thrilleth the arms of a lad when the Bat doth strike the ball; yea, I have heard the plaudit of the multitude when I have come in over the Home Plate. But I recall from the memories of my youth that I was not always a member of the Uniformed Team; and that it was joy and not pain to be Criously Licked by the Home Team that it might go forth and lick other fellows.

And I said to myself that I liked to see Good Ball played by professionals; but that nothing revived my faith in human nature more than to see a practice game in which the Home Team was licking the Scrub Team, and the Scrubs rejoicing thereat.

Did You Ever See a Duck Laughing?

The Monitor Camera Club Opens Wide Its Doors to Admit R. A. Whitten of Los Angeles. He Writes: "I Have Always Known the Answer to 'Can a Duck Swim?' But Here Is the Answer to 'Can a Duck Laugh?'"

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies.

Photographing Pets

A MAN who has always loved animals and for many years has made a vacation-time hobby of photographing them found himself without a business connection more than a year ago. He turned seriously to his hobby, and soon found that he could make a living for himself and wife out of it.

He takes his camera to the pet, and is able in that way to give the exact pose desired by the animal's owner. Besides the ordinary pictures of pets that owners desire, he takes many extra pictures when there is any kind of animal show being held. He is able to sell many of these to newspapers as well as to owners. Eleanor R. J.

Crystallized Mint Leaves

A GIRL came to my door with very attractive boxes of crystallized mint leaves. She had selected the largest mint leaves from her garden and had made a heavy sugar and water sirup. In this she had dipped the leaves, drying them on waxed paper. Then she had boxed them carefully. They were excellent for giving a touch to a salad or for a garnish with some meats. Jane R. L.

For the Scrapbook

The Wise Ones Tell Us

It is a blessed simplicity when a man leaves the difficult ways of questions and disputings and goes forward in the plain and firm path of God's commandments.—*Thomas à Kempis.*

States cannot defend themselves by their national prosperity, but nations can, that is, if they do their share in the service of progress, science, art, and literature, and so acquire for themselves the right to exist.—*Ibsen.*

If thou deemest that stubbornness without sense is a good gift, thou art not wise. Wisdom is the supreme part of happiness Great words of prideful men are ever punished with great blows, and in old age teach the chastened to be wise.—*Sophocles.*

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation For Today

HE IS truly wise who gains wisdom from another's mishap.

—PUBLIUS SYRUS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Wayfarer

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

IN A narrow street beyond the river a little crowd had collected—a careless crowd of children and idle passers-by. One of the number detached himself, and hurrying into the little shop on the corner, emerged again after a few minutes carrying a wooden box. He pushed his way into the group.

"'Ere, mate," he said, "squat on that. It'll rest you a bit."

The man leaning against the wall sank gratefully onto the seat and dropped his head into his hands. The others looked on sympathetically. His well-brushed, though threadbare, suit, his shining boots and fresh collar, told of extreme care; his white face told of hunger.

A woman joined the group; she came from behind the counter of the corner shop.

"Now what's this?" she demanded.

"He's tramped from Catford," said a man.

"He's after a job in the city," said another man; "'adn't got the bus fare, yer see."

"You're hungry," she said shortly, and took his arm. "Come into the shop."

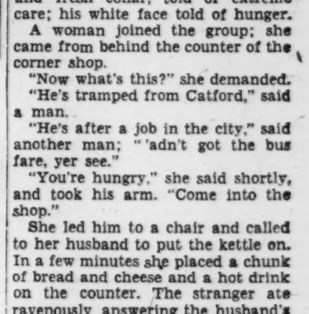
She led him to a chair and called to her husband to put the kettle on. In a few minutes she placed a chunk of bread and cheese and a hot drink on the counter. The stranger ate ravenously, answering the husband's questions between mouthfuls.

Yes, a wife and three children. Yes, he had heard yesterday through a vanman of a job in the City. Yes, he had left at five and walked all the way. He wanted to be there early—so many would apply. He drained his cup and rose—he must be going.

The meal and the kindly interest had heartened and cheered him and his thanks were profuse. The husband put his hand in his pocket. "Take this, mate," he said, "and go by bus." "This," was half a crown. "And this," said the woman reaching for a piece of paper and wrapping up the bread and cheese. "It'll do for your lunch."

It was a little thing to do, one may say. Perhaps it wasn't much to give. But who knows how far-reaching the kindly acts might prove to be? And is it not true that even "little gifts may feed their thousands when placed in the hands that blessed the loaves and fishes"?

Junior Cross-Word No. 207



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A small amount.
4— —— Fenimore Cooper was an American novelist.
6—Nothing.
7—Rested.
9—Lower part of the ear.
10—Novice.
12—Gulf of Siberia.
13—Not out.
14—Narrow aperture.
17—Actuality.
19—Age.
20—Writing fluid.
21—Suave.
23—Even (contraction).

Down

1—Valley.
2—Exist.
3—Most excellent.
4—Triangular foremost sail of a ship.
5—Utter.
6—Honorable.
8—Frank.
9—Hollywood is a suburb of —— Angeles, California.
11—Ottawa is in this Canadian province (abbr.).
15—Globe.
16—Story.
17—Native of Finland.
18—Conjunction.
22—Diphtheng.

(The solution appears elsewhere)

Brevities

Pathfinder: The United States ships quite a lot of shoe blacking to Africa. The natives probably use it for cold cream.

Daily Oklahoman: The true boss of the house is the one who dares to invite kinfolk without consulting the other.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—The Critic

By CARMACK

Well, we have another piano player in our neighborhood—
It's Betty Ann—
And Oh, Boy—How she does play—Just like an expert!
And no one had to show her how to do it, either—That's what gets me—
She's just a smart girl, I guess—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Commencement

SOMEWHAT less nonsense is being inflicted upon American graduating classes this June than for many years. One of the more realistic commencement addresses was made recently by Dr. Abraham Flexner at Swarthmore College, where, after conventional references to the difficulties of the times, he went on to encourage the graduating class by saying that those who are well prepared will find positions, for vacancies and new opportunities constantly are occurring.

"It must not be forgotten," he said, "that despite the difficulties which lie upon the surface, below the surface in every department of human thought and endeavor there are as many opportunities as there were in the 'golden age' prior to 1929. No really first-rate person who is willing to grasp the 'skirts of circumstances'—the words of Tennyson—will be long neglected."

Fortunately no speaker, to our knowledge, has offended by using the old platitudes to the effect that "you can't keep a good man down" or that "there is always room at the top." But neither has anyone, so far as we know, recalled that during that "'golden age' prior to 1929" a large proportion of college graduates became "bond boys," "high-pressure" sales "artists," shabbily respectable white-collar clerks, or took pleasant jobs with their fathers, uncles or friends, always willing, as Irvin Cobb once said, "to start at the top and work down." It is no dire tragedy that such a "golden age" is at an end.

Graduates of today have real cause to rejoice that they need not endure the mob pressure of 1928, which might have forced them into some one of these stereotyped or parasitic pursuits. Today they can look about them and choose what they wish to do—acting like men, instead of like trained mice. They can be individualists today as they never could in the age of so-called "rugged individualism." They may discover that they do not need to wait indefinitely for someone to offer them work; that they do not need to tramp the streets looking for work.

There is no lack of opportunity in the world—for there always is infinite opportunity to be of service to mankind. Let the graduate seek ways to serve others. He must discover very soon that the world of men is far from finished, far from perfect, and that his own intelligence and ingenuity will show him how he can find—or make—a useful and happy place in it. Let him look beyond the limited categories of work as classified by the census taker. Let him make his own category, if need be.

If the graduate is of a more conventional turn of mind, preferring to follow well-marked paths, and if he cannot find room on those paths at once, let him improve his leisure time, as Dr. Flexner also said, by preparing himself well, by broadening his interests, by trying to see beyond the horizons of community, class and nation, to gain an understanding of the world in which he is to live. It will speed the day when he will get the chance he wants. Also it will make him a better citizen, and no nation can have too many good citizens. Norman Thomas once predicted that the time was coming when the United States would find itself with a college-trained proletariat. In so far as a college education enhances the ability to think, that is a happy prediction, for it promises far richer lives to all persons through the increased popular application of intelligence to matters of local, national, and international importance.

The New Moratorium

AMERICANS will view the transfer moratorium from Berlin as ruefully as any other investors. They put $1,000,000,000 into these bonds in the frenzied years of high-pressure salesmanship between 1924 and 1928. But they will regard the British threat to impound German assets in London as likely merely to make a bad situation worse. The bankers in New York who opposed similar action in connection with German ships and property in the United States are to be commended. Retaliation breeds reprisals. It certainly does not make for that harmonious composition of differences for which the world stands so sorely in need.

On its face the German case is unassailable. Debt payments are transferable out of a favorable balance in a country's dealing with others. If a balance is lacking, the debtor has been accustomed to remit gold. But Germany has seen many former customers turn against its exports, while its gold is rapidly reaching the vanishing point, its reserve having fallen as low as $45,000,000. Great Britain, in view of its emphasis on the transfer problem in the war-debt communication, ought to be the first to appreciate the German difficulties.

Yet the Germans can blame Germans if unworthy tactics are attributed to them. For a long time Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, head of the Reichsbank, has been making investors in German bonds uncomfortable by his references to the connection between the loans and reparations. There may have been such a connection, but the loans were raised as purely commercial obligations which world investors were assured would be treated as commercial obligations. Dr. Schacht's statements have been responsible for periodical declines in the quotations of German bonds on the market. This would have passed more or less unnoticed by the German public but for a concurrent activity by German financiers. They have taken advantage of these drops to buy back some of these floating bonds. A current estimate is that in New York alone no less than $300,000,000 of the $1,000,000,000 debt to American investors has been repurchased in this way.

It is clear that dollars thus used by the German purchasers might have been used in servicing the holdings held by Americans. Berlin would doubtless say that the repurchasing had nothing to do with the German Government. This is perfectly true. But the control that the Government now exercises over the transactions of its citizens is an argument that it could have done something to prevent this wholesale repatriation.

It is a pity, however, that these suspicions should have been allowed to be the excuse for a threat of retaliation. That is not the way to get the money back. What one creditor would gain by retaliation, another would lose, and it will certainly not promote those working arrangements between nations which must eventually be repaired.

Issues in Steel

NOBODY of any responsibility in the steel industry in the United States, either worker or employer, *really* wants a strike to take place. Union laborers would prefer a strike to acquiescence in present conditions. Company executives would rather stand a siege than recognize a "closed shop." This reluctance to resort to force and probable violence lies behind the vote last night of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to hold up their scheduled walkout pending trial of a new plan of conciliation.

A greater welfare for all concerned can be gained without violence than with it. In fact, the exercise of wisdom, patience and reasonableness on both sides will obtain a fairer distribution between labor and capital of all it is possible for the industry to yield, whereas industrial warfare will simply dissipate some of the wealth both might share.

Thus if labor and ownership are really desirous of serving the best interests of the industry and the people in it they will come to an acceptance of some one of the plans put forward for preserving peace in it. A lasting peace, however, can be had only by some method that will work out solutions to the problems which still threaten strife.

Chief of these, of course, is the question of union recognition. Spokesmen of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tinworkers claim to represent about 100,000 of the 400,000 employees in the iron and steel mills. On this basis, even if its claims are taken at face value, the union cannot reasonably demand establishment of a "closed shop" and the privilege of speaking for all labor in the industry. In fact, it seeks only "recognition," and if by this is meant only the right to be heard by company officials in behalf of those it does represent, then to refuse such a meeting is a feudalistic and provocative attitude which tends to drive labor to worse extremes.

How great a portion of labor in the industry really desires representation by an independent union instead of through the companies' employee representation systems it is impossible at present to say. The American Iron and Steel Institute reports that 85 per cent have participated in company union elections opposing a strike, but accounts of how some of these ballotings have been held make it obvious that the figure is in a category with election eve claims of political candidates. The very unanimity indicates in some instances how grim is that authority that can control a man's job.

Only secret elections under independent, perhaps government, auspices could determine the real choice of workers in the iron and steel and some other industries. If collective bargaining is really to be established as a right, this much of President Roosevelt's proposal for settlement of the steel dispute probably must come.

His proposal is in fact not so much a settlement as an intended means of settlement for controversies in industries generally. To set up boards of mediation is merely to pass to them the knotted questions yet unsolved. But it offers a hope that earnest men will apply themselves to working out solutions for them, and still better will try to bring the disputants together to work things out for themselves.

The mediation plan on which Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, Recovery Administrator, agreed with the steel manufacturers was commendable in its main outlines, but had defects of detail which made it impossible from a labor standpoint. Criticism of the President's plan by the special Republican subcommittee in the Senate may bring improvements in it. But in the main, public opinion should and will support those men in labor, in management or in government who show the greatest disposition to apply reason rather than force to problems which ultimately only reason and right can solve.

Vested Interests vs. Humanity

INTEREST aroused by a recent hearing in the Central Hall, Westminster, concerning the welfare of horses, is by no means limited to those present. The bill under discussion was one to prevent export of old horses from England. Brig.-Gen. Sir George Cockerill, who presided, emphasized in no uncertain manner that if conditions on the Continent are such that horses are needed for food, then they should be sent there as meat, not as live animals which may be abused with work for which they are not fit. Among the bill's advocates were Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham and Mr. Fred Fox, the King's jockey.

Dear to the English is the horse. Dear, also, is fair play. The word pictures, painted by these eminent men, of hundreds of faithful horses, too old to be serviceable as in former times, now being shipped out of the country to meet an unknown fate in foreign countries, aroused deep feeling. In the argument which concluded the hearing, the presiding officer asked and answered his own question in words that well apply to other lamentable circumstances. "Why has the bill not passed?" he asked. "Because of the vested interests which have proved stronger than our humanity."

Vested interests versus humanity! It is not the first time that humane action has been delayed, if not defeated, by greed. Not the first time that those true friends of men, the horse and the dog, suffer needlessly for lack of definite action by humane men and women. It is earnestly hoped that in this particular instance the justice and "sporting" quality long associated with English gentlemen will speedily make provision for the welfare of old horses.

A Test of the Pre-Primary

THE Democrats of Massachusetts in their first pre-primary convention at Worcester skirted very near the adventurous and spectacular, but finally prepared a slate of candidates marked by conservativeness and disciplined consideration.

The party's indorsement of Brig.-Gen. Charles Cole for candidate as Governor, discloses particularly the influence of orthodox leadership. Colorful candidates were ignored as the party united on General Cole, a man who is better known for his brilliant war record and as a trustee for the Boston Elevated Railway, than as a politician.

The selection of General Cole has placed upon the Democratic Party the problem of educating the public to know the man. His sudden propulsion into the political scene finds the rank and file and probably many of the convention delegates uninformed about his political qualifications.

But the Democrats apparently decided they would be less embarrassed by the leadership of a man, relatively unknown, than by that of a more colorful, and more controversial, figure. They also estimated that of all the politically unseasoned candidates, such as Prof. Frank L. Simpson and Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett available to the convention, General Cole is most capable of being built up into an appealing head of the ticket.

Above all, the fact that the Democratic Party, threatened this year by so many disintegrative forces, could have emerged from the convention, consolidated in comparative harmony, is highly pleasing to both the party leaders and proponents of the pre-primary system.

One of the admittedly strong features of the convention system functioned for Massachusetts. The convention generally procures better candidates for the minor offices than does the primary, and at Worcester no seriously unqualified man has been selected for minor offices.

The most serious criticism of the convention system is that it often procures mediocre men, cautiously put forth by the machine, more concerned that the candidate be unobjectionable than that he possess strong, positive merits. It remains for Massachusetts to test this criticism.

Seeing the Indians

Book of the Day

WHEN an English Provincial Lady travels to America, she naturally expects to see Red Indians. Miss E. M. Delafield was not disappointed. She watched them "stamping about" and "uttering sounds exclusively on two notes." It was at the Century of Progress Exposition. She was not amused. Miss Delafield tells about this and her other American adventures in THE PROVINCIAL LADY IN AMERICA (New York: Harper. $2.50).

Many other entertaining habits of the natives of this extraordinary country were noted by the author of "A Good Man's Love," "House Party," etc., etc., etc. For one thing, it seems to be the custom for these people to address one another by their first names. And they all want to know what one thinks of "Anthony Adverse." Why they should, I'm sure I haven't the remotest idea.

Other quaint customs, of which the well-read will have heard from other explorers, were observed by Miss Delafield, such as the Interview, the Lecture and, above all, American Hospitality. These she found to be all, and more than, they had been cracked up to be.

The Interview

Before she had even landed, "two unknown young women suddenly materialize (risen from the ocean, like Venus?)—also young man with camera, and I am approached and asked if I will at once give my views on the United States, the American Woman and Modern American Novels." This process is repeated in every city visited.

The visitor tells Mrs. Isabel Paterson that she is to lecture, "and she looks at the floor and says, Yes, Clubwomen. Large women with marcelled hair, wearing reception gowns. Am appalled by this thumbnail sketch and seriously contemplate cancelling tour altogether."

And the Hospitality. The warnings she had received in advance had been understatements. It was terrific. There is a consolation, though. It is unlikely that Miss Delafield will ever return to America. The publisher's blurb speaks of her "shrewd and barbed thoughts," and describes her book as "flaunting challenge to America's sense of humor."

Shrewd and Barbed

Miss Delafield's thoughts are both shrewd and barbed, and that part of America which is not too busy will be amused by them. Furthermore, Miss Delafield projects entertainingly that peculiarly English form of feminine charm which imperfectly conceals a very competent and self-composed personality under a transparent screen of fluttering femininity and helplessness. And she is so sweetly feminine in her preoccupation with millinery and in her certainty that every letter and every cable is bringing word of disaster to the husband and children at home.

But how can Miss Delafield return, after her portraits of certain hostesses and benefactors in New York, Chicago, Toronto, Boston? Or say, Brother, maybe she reckons she'll enjoy her next visit without their help. She certainly will, if they read the book.

L. A. SLOPER

The Berlin-Munich Express

WE WERE sitting elbow to elbow wedged in, four a side, and so we had perforce to be friendly! Of course, the first and second class coaches were half empty, but we of the uncushioned third class had all the jolly companionship that made the hours fly!

It was not long before we were chatting. Our friends, the Lithuanians, Germans from Riga, opened the conversation. With their hard, almost Russian accent, they were at first difficult to follow. But their radiant delight to be with their German brothers won all hearts. Even the quiet old lady in the corner, with her North German reticence, unbent, and joined in the cross-fire of questions. One began to understand the enthusiasm of the "Auslandsdeutschen" for the fatherland.

"We are Germans!" they proclaimed proudly. It was all an accident that they were now Lithuanian subjects and formerly under Russian rule! They belonged to the big German family. My neighbor, the stout little widow from West Prussia, near the Polish border, concentrated on personal details. She soon found out that they were bound for the Oberammergau Passion Play and could give them lots of advice. "I hope you have plenty of warm clothing. Up there you'll need it. And rugs, too. It's cold sitting all those hours!"

* * *

At Leipzig there was a great commotion! One of our party, a "Berliner," who had stood aloof from all talk, left us to make room for a fussy, amiable little woman, from a small town near by. She came in a whirl of parcels. We were all to the rescue. The large basket with the sausages and hams all but fell open in her excitement. She explained in a torrent of words that she had a small drapery business, but now she was off on her annual visit to a cousin in the Bavarian Alps, and was taking her a gift of the wonderful home-made sausage she bought in her little town. The old lady from Hamburg murmured: "Now we have the Saxons with us!" and laughed to herself.

Two school children and their father in the corridor created a welcome diversion by striking up a rollicking chorus. High and shrill came the youngsters' voices above the rattle of the train, while father beat time steadily. The Hamburgerin came to life. Her eyes shone. "That's an old sea ditty from my home town. We sang it when I was a girl." She joined in, in a wavering treble, and we all laughed for joy at the infectious good spirits of the children in the corridor.

We were now getting hungry. The packages of food were quietly brought out, sausage and bread for the most part. We wished each other good appetite, and at the end of the little snack inquired most politely as to whether it "had tasted good." Here was none of the reticence of the Anglo-Saxon, surreptitiously eating his packet of sandwiches in the train. In fact, this meal in common brought us together even nearer than before. We were conscious of a glow of warm human companionship.

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Our neighbor from West Prussia was puzzled with our accent. The Hamburgerin's, she said, she recognized at once, and that of the Berliner. Perhaps we were from Bavaria or from Austria? Alas! we had to dispel the illusion. We were English! No! impossible! For one moment, it seemed as though the presence of strangers would put up a barrier. But luckily we had grown too intimate in the previous three hours. We quickly turned the conversation on to Bavaria and its beautiful scenery. The whole compartment came to life. What a jolly lot were the Bavarians with their leather shorts and funny socks and feathers stuck in their hats! You ought to hear them yodeling! It seemed as though North Germany had to come south to relax and laugh heartily.

But presently the curious little Saxon shopkeeper asked in a whisper the "inevitable question."

"Tell us, what does England think of Germany today?" she asked. We hesitated.

"England probably does not quite understand the present-day Germany. It came so suddenly and to casual travelers it looks military."

"That's it," they answered in chorus, "we quite realize. But Germany was always mad on uniforms! We love parades!"

"Yes," we continued, "some people have an anxiety that a war may grow out of this training of youth and wearing of uniforms!"

"We understand that, too," one woman answered, "but war, that is impossible. We are afraid sometimes, too, but it can't come here. We have suffered too much. The trouble is, we Germans take up everything too fanatically. No wonder foreigners misunderstand us!"

* * *

The West Prussian widow was of opinion that the Jewish issue had poisoned foreign opinion against Germany.

The Hamburgerin, who had lived through the inflation in Berlin, said the Jews had had what they deserved, since they were responsible for the inflation and all the sorrows of Germany since the war. This caused an outcry: "No, no! impossible! The Jews alone couldn't be responsible for all that misery. We don't understand it all, but surely all the rogues are not Jews. It must be international corruption!"

The North German qualified her sweeping statement by saying that she meant only the East Galician Jews, who came in hordes and bought up the starving Germans. To this all agreed. Our neighbors then began to vie with each other in praising the worthy Jews in their neighborhood. The one quoted a family of Jews, for over 100 years in the same little town, whose children were shut out from things in school. They were full of sympathy for the parents and children and could not be anything but kind to them.

I asked a woman, who had two sons and grandchildren, what she thought of all the marching and training. All the women in the compartment answered almost in chorus that it had gone too far. How would we like our children to be up until all hours of the night, singing and marching. No good could come of it!

And the men too. Instead of being able to come for the Sunday walk with the wife and children, they had to go on duty. Their families had nothing of them now, since their free time was filled with Storm Troop duties. One woman even complained that her son had to neglect his business in this way.

We had all become so engrossed in the conversation that the hours had flown by. One woman called out suddenly: "Look, look! The Nymphenburg Park. We are almost in München!" There followed a big scramble for bags and a putting on of hats and coats. "München already!"

We all shook hands and said over and over what a wonderful companionship it had been! We parted with a genuine sense of regret. One charming little episode had been closed. We might never meet again. But the memory was there and the deepened understanding. For us foreigners it had been another revelation of the dear, kind heart of Germany. "A wonderful people, a great people," we murmured to ourselves. "As all people, real people are great," said our common sense.

J. EMLYN WILLIAMS.

North . . South . . East . . West

Wisely Taking a Stitch in Time

By FRANK L. PERRIN

PERHAPS one of the most cherished privileges vouchsafed to the peoples of democratic governments is that of choosing their representatives and administrators. Any person or any party or political bloc with the temerity to propose any denial of this right would be regarded as a public enemy. It would be insisted that the privilege is inalienable, safeguarded by the Constitution itself, and sacred. But, like other possessions which have been inherited, this particular one seems sometimes to be lightly regarded. Never having been obliged to struggle to establish it or defend it, we of this generation carelessly conclude that we may exercise the right only when and as we see fit.

There is the ancient parable of the unused talent. Likewise there is the more modern adage, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The fate of the slothful and unfaithful steward is no more desirable than that of those who fail vigilantly to safeguard and defend their heritage of political freedom. In many countries today people who once enjoyed the right of self-determination find themselves, willingly or unwillingly, the subjects of dictatorial authority. It need not be conceded or disputed here that their economic plight is either better or worse than formerly. If it is agreed, or the fact established, that their condition is better and that they are happier, this probably would be found to be because they had habitually and carelessly neglected to assert, wisely and confidently, their right to govern themselves.

The analogy is not far to seek. Yes, as may be imagined, the reference to those who have, through ignorance or negligence, surrendered this right, has direct application to the people of the United States today. Many millions of American citizens have, since the imposition of regulatory measures by federal authority, regarded apprehensively the trend toward economic and industrial regimentation. Assuming, for the moment, that those measures which have been adopted were expedient, if not absolutely necessary, those who condemn them must first examine and appraise the reasons which made them necessary. It may be that these are not easily determined or identified. But one thing is certain. If the mistakes can be corrected by governmental methods they must have been made, in the first instance, by wrong governmental methods, or have been due to a lack of proper governmental supervision and control. And that brings us back, face to face, with the problem of the hour. Those who exercise administrative authority in a democracy more than theoretically respond to and are answerable to the people by whom that authority is delegated. This warrant of authority can be continued or renewed only as it is properly exercised or voluntarily renewed and extended. The right of recall, through impeachment, can be exercised where power has been abused. In many of the American states annually, in the selection of representatives biennially, and in national elections quadrennially, the citizens who are voters extend to themselves an invitation to go to the polls, at the primaries and at the general elections, and record their choice. That opportunity awaits the people now. They have the privilege, still carefully safeguarded, of altering the political complexion of Congress, thus rendering ineffective the federal policies to which they object.

Mid-term elections in the United States are the safeguards which have been wisely provided and which, in the past, have served to check or defeat objectionable executive policies. But it should be made certain that greater wisdom and foresight are employed in shaping these defeatist programs than were used when the inauguration of the policies objected to was authorized. The swaying, surging tide of political upheaval, in the form of popular majorities, does not always indicate deliberation, or wisdom of choice.

The time is coming, and indeed may be near at hand, when the people of the United States must give serious thought to those processes by and through which they enjoy what they regard as the right of self-expression. They must inquire if sufficient care is exercised in the selection of candidates who, perhaps unexpectedly, may be elected to office. In this inquiry they may wisely decide to challenge the so-called primary system which opens the way to voluntary aspirants able to initiate their own candidacy through popular petitions. Indeed, they may inquire as to the wisdom of ratifying the amendment to the Constitution providing for the popular election of United States senators. Those who recall a somewhat earlier period in our political history are inclined to believe, despite the abuses sometimes suffered, that the high standard of the Senate has not been maintained since the change.

Pursuing this inquiry, the student may come finally to the courts of those states in which judges are chosen by popular votes. The exercise of this right of selection, especially since the general adoption of the primary election method, has operated no more successfully than in the election of representatives and senators, state and national. A later article will be devoted to this phase of a vital governmental problem.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Quebec Protects Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of May 4 I noticed an item from Hobart, Tasmania, in which the writer said that Turkey has led in prohibiting children from attending motion pictures until they reach the age of twelve.

For some years the Province of Quebec has had a law that no child under the age of sixteen should be allowed at any picture.

(MRS.) MARTHA B. PORTER.

Regina, Sask.